

FRENCH LANDING ON CASTEKLOKIZA DRAWS A PROTEST

Send Force to Greek Is-
land to Facilitate
Allies' Action

GERMANS IN VARNA

Concentrate Large Forces
From Serbia in Bul-
garian Port

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, December 30.—The Greek Government has been informed that detachments of French troops have been landed on the island of Castekloriza, in order to facilitate the action of the allies against Adalia, in Asia Minor. The Greek Government has protested.

It is stated, semi-officially, that a Russian squadron bombarded the King's Palace at Varna, in Bulgaria, and also Traian and then sailed for an unknown destination. It is reported that important German forces from Serbia are concentrated at Varna and that a number of Austrian officers have proceeded to Syria, to participate in the campaign against Egypt.

London, December 30.—A Montenegro communiqué states: The Austrian forts and fleet bombarded the Montenegrin position near Mount Lovchen. They pounded the Montenegrins for fifteen hours, firing 2,000 heavy shells and, simultaneously, launching determined infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. The Montenegrins had two men killed and two wounded.

The Austrians lost 2,000 men in the great fight at Lepenski. The 23rd King Nicholas' troops concentrated the Montenegrin troops.

Paris, December 30.—An official communiqué states:—The Austrians attempted another naval raid, but met with a disaster. The Austrian naval division emerged from Cattaro with the object of bombarding Durazzo. The allied flotillas gave battle.

The modern Austrian destroyer Ilka was blown up by a mine, while her sister-ship Triglav was sunk by the allies. The remainder of the Austrian ships fled, pursued by the allies.

Rome, December 30.—The Italian official account of the Austrian raid on Durazzo says that the enemy consisted of a scout and five destroyers. They did insignificant damage at Durazzo. The survivors of the Ilka were captured. An enemy aeroplane was brought down by an allied destroyer. The allied flotillas were unscathed.

Amsterdam, December 30.—A telegram from Sofia states that Marshal von Mackensen arrived there yesterday. He visited the German and Austrian Ministers, was received in audience by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and returned to his headquarters in the evening.

The Bulgarian Parliament has passed credits to the amount of 131,000,000. Only a section of the Socialist party abstained from voting. According to Sofia newspapers, the Premier, M. Radoslawoff, at a meeting of Bulgarian political parties declared that the frontiers of Bulgaria would reach as far as the soldiers of Bulgaria advanced. Monastir, too, would remain Bulgarian.

Harbin, Dec. 26.—A Petrograd Telegraphic Agency telegram from Bukharest, dated December 24, says that reports from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government is forcing Algerian and Persian Mohammedans in Turkey to do military service, notwithstanding their refusal. The Persian Government has protested to the Turkish Government. It is stated that Turkey is forming a new army of 150,000 men for action in Persia.

Reports from Bulgaria say that victuals and clothes are being confiscated at every house in the towns and villages. The public is depressed by the losses suffered by the Bulgarians in the battles near Farana and Ochrida, owing to the adoption of the German tactic of advancing in close columns.

Yunnan Independence Only Temporary; Huang Hsing's Lieutenant Was Signatory

Neighboring Provinces Hasten Preparations for Punitive Expedition; Peking Doesn't Fear Anything Serious

THE CHINA PRESS was informed by the office of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs here, yesterday, that a telegram had been received from Nanking stating that all was still quiet there.

Trouble In Szechuen

Szechuen merchants here have received telegrams from their head offices urging that shipments of goods be suspended. It is stated that Yunnan troops are threatening a point about 400 li south west of Chungking and that some minor fighting has taken place.

Only Temporary Severance

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, December 31.—Yunnan declared its temporary severance from the Peking Government on the 26th inst., not its independence. The declaration was signed by Tsai Ao, Tang Chi-yao, Tai Kan-jen, Ko Cheng and Li Keng-yuan. The last named is Huang Hsing's right-hand man.

The native Yunnan Government is taking no risks. Everything is being done for a punitive expedition against Yunnan from Szechuen, Kwangsi and Hunan unless the Anti-Imperialists come to terms peacefully.

The loyal troops are guarding all openings on the Yunnan borders and the Government is consulting France about the prohibition of passage to rebels through Annam. In fact, there is nothing serious to be feared. The failure of the 1913 revolution in the Yangtze Valley is a fine example of what is likely to happen to this outbreak.

Generals Urge Prompt Action

Against the Rebels

Peking, December 31.—The Commanding General Chang-Hsun, Tuan

Tse-kuei, Li Chun, Ni Sze-chun and others have sent telegrams to the Peking Government, requesting to despatch their respective forces to Yunnan to suppress the disturbances.

The Peking Daily News suggests that it would be most satisfactory to restore peace in the South without resorting to arms. The paper thinks that this solution is not at all improbable.

Besides the Pacification Commissioner, Wu Chao-chu, who left for Yunnan last week, Li Ching-hai, member of the State Council, and former Governor General of Yunnan, as well as General Ting-hui, of the Generalissimo's Office, are proceeding to the South, with the same task.

Mixed Court Hands Over

Shanghai Trouble-Makers

Two Chinese were convicted in the Mixed Court, yesterday, of having conspired to stir up rebellion against the government. They were ordered to be turned over to the Arsenal authorities for trial there. A strange feature of the case was that a further charge accused one of the men with having tried to murder the other.

Mr. Grant Jones, British assessor and Magistrate Yu were on the bench. Mr. G. D. Musso represented the Chinese government, and Mr. K. E. Newman the police.

The prisoners were Ling Zung-zu and Ching Nyoh-dong. Ling was a revolutionary officer.

A Chinese constable told of capturing the two. He said that on the night of November 22 he was on duty in Kiangnan Road, when he was called into a room at No. 235. He was told that two of the hotel guests

(Continued on Page 3)

Shanghai Celebrates As Old Year Dies And New Arrives

Many Private and Public Affairs
Glee 1916 a Royal
Welcome

Ladies and gentlemen, allow us to present to you the New Year, otherwise known as 1916.

We beg that you look him over and take careful note of his good points. He may have had ones but they should not be mentioned until later in life when they have officially appeared on the surface. As babies go he appears at the present writing, to be some child. He is what the doctors call a bouncing infant, which is a strange way they have of referring to resilience when they mean hardihood. In this case it may be that the bright outlook of the Shanghai rubber future has influenced the phraseology.

At any rate we leave the child in your hands. May he deal kindly with you—and vice versa. For an old gentleman on his last legs, 1915 went out last night with fireworks that were a credit to him. Now that he is gone, there is no use in trying to suppress the fact that he lived a pretty wild life. His entire two months were characterized by war on earth and ill will toward men. At that he was pretty good to Shanghai. May he rest in peace—and never return.

The obsequies were celebrated publicly and privately all over the city at midnight last night. At the Astor House there was a masquerade ball to dance out the old and dance in the new. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all present. Prizes were given to the best dancers. At the Carlton Cafe, celebrants also observed the occasion in dancing. The Kaleo Hotel gave a special dinner last night with a musical program. One of the bouquets of the Christmas tree caught fire but was extinguished without any serious damage being done to it.

The festivities will continue today. The French Acting Consul General will be at home between 11.30 and 12.30.

There is to be a fancy dress carnival at the Hongkong Skating Rink. From 9 to 12 in the evening there will be skating. From 12 until 2 there will be dancing. Prizes will be given to the best dancers and skaters.

Today there will be a long list of indoor athletic events at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Beginning at 2 p.m. the first item will be a swimming contest between the U.S. Navy and the Y.M.C.A. Then follow basketball, volleyball, in which several Shanghai teams will take part.

French Capture 1,668 Germans in Fights At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf

Prisoners Admit Losses Were
Considerable; All Gains
Are Retained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 30.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening stated: There was artillery activity on both sides, in Belgium and Artois. The French, north of the Aisne, destroyed some machine-gun shelters and dispersed the enemy working parties. They also blew up two mines and a German post in the Argonne.

The battle continues in the Vosges. There was a lively cannonade between the Fecht and the Thur, which was very violent in the region of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, where the French, despite violent counter-attacks, remained masters of a series of German works between Rehfsen and Hirsstein, in addition to the trenches already carried.

The French have captured 300 prisoners since yesterday, the total number of prisoners taken since the beginning of these operations being 1,668. German prisoners report that their losses have been considerable.

London, December 28.—Sir Douglas Haig, commanding-in-chief the British armies in France, in an official bulletin issued today, states: The enemy unsuccessfully attacked one of our aerodromes today. Of four machines which took part in the raid, only two reached their objective without damage. One of our aeroplanes was shot down.

A successful enterprise was carried out at night, near Armentieres. The enemy's trenches were entered and bombed with good effect. Numerous casualties were inflicted on the enemy, while ours were very slight. After ten minutes, our party withdrew.

Our artillery was very effective today against the enemy's trenches and billets at many places between Mametz and Monchy. The enemy exploded two small trenches near Givenchy, doing no damage to our troops or trenches.

The day was quiet south of La Bassée Canal. There was a heavy reciprocal bombardment about Ypres. The communiqué this afternoon reports minor operations, which were favorable to the French and also good artillery work in the Champagne, which prevented the Germans repairing their demolished trenches.

4,000 Pounds of Rubber Seized on Henry Ford's Peace Ship



MRS. ROSIKA SCHWIMMER, MRS. PHILLIP SNOWDEN & HENRY FORD.

British Find Contraband For Well-Known Swedish Forwarding Agent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—A pitiful anti-climax of Ford's peace crusade is contained in the announcement made by the Foreign Office that 4,000 lbs. of rubber consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden was seized on board the Oscar II.

B. A. T. SAY GOODBYE TO DIRECTOR THOMAS

He Is Entertained Dinner By
Foreign Staff On
Shinyo Today

A farewell dinner to Mr. J. A. Thomas was given at the Astor House, Thursday night, by members of the foreign staff of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd. Mr. Thomas leaves Shanghai today on the Shinyo Maru. He is going to London via New York to take up his position on the London board of directors of the company.

Fifty members of the foreign staff were present at the dinner. A unique menu had been prepared for the occasion. At the top a photograph of Mr. Thomas was displayed with the inscription "Our Boss" beneath it. Below forming a border about the menu proper, were illustrations of all the B.A.T. trade marks. The menu was printed in two tints of brown. Speakers paid high tribute to the valuable work Mr. Thomas had done for the company in China.

The following were present: Messrs. R. Bailey, A. Bassett, C. A. Bowers, H. G. Boyling, J. E. Cameron, Thomas F. Cobbe, E. O. Drake, J. Eichwald, W. W. England, W. C. Foster, John Gilliam, M. H. Harrigan, C. E. Harber, N. G. Harris, J. L. Hutchison, J. F. Jeffress, W. R. Johnson, R. W. Johnston, E. Kempfer, W. B. Kennett, G. W. P. King, H. F. Landers, H. Langley, C. D. Magrath, W. Mohrman, P. H. Millard, William Morris, H. E. Morton, W. J. Moyning, C. C. Newton, H. E. Parkinson, C. S. Peacock, F. W. Salter, T. Sayle, T. E. Skidmore, H. Solomons, E. Strassman, C. Z. Syms, H. H. Taylor, J. A. T. Thomas, F. W. Tower, S. Trumper, H. T. Whitehouse, C. F. Wolfender, Wu Ping-seng, Wu Ting-seng, S. U. Zau, E. J. Brown.

Mail Notices

For Japan:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 1

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 1
Per R.M. s.s. Em. of Japan Jan. 21

For Europe, via Suez:
Per M.M. s.s. Athos Jan. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 8
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Jan. 10

The French mail of December 12 is due at Hongkong on January 10, and here on January 14. Left Port Said on December 18, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The French mail of November 28 is due at Hongkong on January 1, and here on January 5. Left Hongkong on December 30 per M.M. s.s. Portos.



S.S. OSCAR II AND HENRY FORD

PHOTO © INTL. FILM SERVICE

BRUSSELS FOREIGNERS UNDER STRICT WATCH

Failing to Report, Are Imprisoned and Deported
To Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 30.—Sixty-six British subjects, mostly women and children, have arrived at Rosendaal, on their way to England. They report that life in Brussels is more rigorous than ever.

Foreigners are obliged to report weekly, otherwise they are punished with imprisonment and deportation to Germany. An English woman was sentenced to three months imprisonment for disrespect to the Kaiser.

MR. OBATA IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Obata, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking, is in Shanghai, having arrived by the Shanghai-Nanking line yesterday. Mr. Obata's business down here is in no way political, but he is on his way back to Japan, on furlough. As, however, there is a possibility that he may not return and he has not had much opportunity of seeing the country since he has been in China, he will not sail until the 4th. In the meantime, he may make light-seeing trips to Hangchow and other places.

ABOUNDING PROSPERITY FOR BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Average Wages Higher, Unemployment Less Than Ever
In History

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—Trade Union returns show the abounding prosperity of all the principal trades. The average wages are higher and the unemployment is less than at any time in the industrial history of the country. It is estimated that the weekly increase in wages amounts to £1,250,000.

Force Courlanders Into German Army

Get No Payment; Fugitives Say
People Are Robbed Of
All They Possess

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, December 29.—Fugitives from Courland speak of the cruel and heartless administration of the province by the Germans. All males are commandeered for military service, without payment and the people are being robbed of everything they possess.

BRITISH LABORITES OBJECT TO FORCING MEN TO JOIN ARMY

Claim 60 Per Cent of Those
Unattested Are Barred
From Service

WANT CONFERENCE

Balfour Won to Conscript-
tion; Discount Rumors
Of Resignations

NOT FOR IRELAND

Anticipate All Bachelors
Between 19 and 40 Will
Be Called Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—A meeting of Labor leaders has been hurriedly summoned for today, to consider the recruiting position. The attendance will be a very representative one.

Tomorrow, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the leader of the Labor party, reports to the Cabinet on the findings of the conference.

At a special meeting of the Joint Labor Recruiting Committee, it is understood that several members demanded the calling of a national conference of the trade unions, before the House of Commons meets, being of opinion that there was no necessity for the Cabinet's decision. They declare that 60 per cent of the unmarried men who have not yet attested are unfit and that 20 per cent are started.

The Westminster Gazette, in a later edition, states that it is improbable that Mr. A. Henderson will resign; that the rumors that other Ministers will resign may be dismissed and that Mr. A. J. Balfour certainly is no longer opposed to conscription.

The decision of the Cabinet regarding compulsory service has considerably cleared the political atmosphere. Feeling is that, whatever measure the Government proposes should now have undivided support. Much depends upon the meeting of the Cabinet which is to be held tomorrow, when it is expected that the minority will express its considered views.

It is understood that the drafting of the Bill for compulsory service will be entrusted to Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Long. Possibly the Bill will not apply to Ireland.

It is stated that the Bill, which will be short, will call upon single men from the ages of 19 to 40 to attest in their age groups within a specified period. The Bill will provide penalties in the event of non-compliance. Persons conscripted under the Bill will have the same privileges as the Derby recruits.

It appears that the French newspapers welcome the decision of the British Cabinet.

The King, in a letter to Lord Derby, hopes that, now the appeal for recruits is over, everyone entitled to wear an armet will do so.

Melbourne, December 30.—The Commonwealth welcomes the decision of the Imperial Government concerning national service. It is believed that the news will have a most depressing effect on the enemies of Great Britain and a most heartening one on her allies.

The newspapers applaud the decision, as showing the inveterate determination of Great Britain to prosecute the war to victory. They say that some of the Dominions will surely follow the lead of the Motherland.

The Weather

Very variable weather, with fog at the mouth of the Yangtze. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 65.8 and the minimum 44.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.4 and 43.6.

Russia Begins New Offensive In Bukhovina; 40-Mile Front

Big Battles in Progress North of Rumania; Operations Favor Them; Forming Fresh Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—Russia's new stroke just inside the Bukhovina seems to indicate a considerable offensive along a 40-mile front. At present, big battles are raging northward of Rumania, the Russians opening their attack with intense bombardments followed by massed infantry attacks between the River Pruth and a point northward of the Dniester. Up to the present, the operations have been in favor of the Russians.

Meanwhile, the new Russian army for the Spring is being rapidly formed and will be completely equipped in a few weeks.

Petrograd, December 30.—The official communiqué issued yesterday mentioned only minor encounters on the different frontiers, in which the Germans got the worst of it.

Since the reported removal of the majority of the German and Austrian forces from the Balkan front and the rumors that a part has been sent to re-inforce the Galician front, the operations on the latter front during the last few weeks have gradually developed. The official reports issued yesterday and today emphasize this development.

The engagements are extending over a wide front south of the River Priplat and in Galicia and in places are assuming a fierce character. The military authorities state that, while the fighting is still of the character of separate engagements, the dimension and importance of these is increasing.

The laconic official information that "fighting is proceeding" gives no indication as to which side assumed the offensive. The German and Austrian official reports during the last few days, in their references to Russian attacks on the Bessarabian front and at Raranche, Chortorisk and Kolka, suggest that the initiative is in the hands of the Russians.

Peking, Dec. 28.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated December 28, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The situation is unchanged. In the region westward of Lake Boginskoe, one of our units, having got to the rear of the enemy lines, with the bayonet ejected a German half-company from the village of Volinny, captured an officer, several men and a machine-gun.

The following official communiqué from Petrograd have been delayed in transmission: December 9.—At several places on the Riga front, our artillery successfully engaged the enemy batteries and silenced them. Southward of Ikskul, the Germans bombarded our trenches with asphyxiating gas shells. On the Dvinsk front, parties of Germans repeatedly attempted to come out of their trenches, but were driven back by our rifle-fire.

The Caucasian front.—The situation is unchanged.

December 10.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front. Near Shumsk, eastward of Kremenetz, an Austrian aeroplane descended in our lines.

The Caucasian front.—In Turkey the situation is unchanged.

In Persia, midway between Teheran and Hamadan, our troops defeated a German-Turkish detachment, consisting of several thousand Persian gendarmes, who had mutilated and armed bands, with artillery and machine-guns. The enemy, having been ejected from a series of positions and having suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded, fled.

December 12.—The situation is unchanged along the whole front. On December 10, the enemy assumed the offensive from the region of Kupohines, on the Strypa, westward of Tarnopol. They were repulsed and retired to their trenches.

Sink Turk Gunboats
The Black Sea.—On December 10, at the island of Keften, eastward of the Bosphorus, three of our destroyers after an artillery engagement sank two Turkish gunboats. We sustained no losses. Our destroyers also sank a large sailing vessel.

The Caucasian front.—On the road to Hamadan, our troops, during the pursuit of the German-Turkish detachment which they had defeated the day before, stormed a fortified enemy position in the Pass of Sultan-Boulak.

December 13.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front.—In Galicia, on the River Strypa, in the region of the villages of Marianka, Iusefovka and Beniava, south-westward of Tarnopol, small enemy detachments assumed the

offensive, but, having been outflanked, they were partly annihilated and partly captured.

The Caucasian front.—In the coast region of the Black Sea, south-westward of Hopa, the Turks made several attempts to advance, but they were every time repulsed, with heavy losses.

On the road to Hamadan, our troops are pursuing the fleeing enemy and have advanced a day's march to the south-west of the Sultan-Boulak Pass.

December 14.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western and Caucasian fronts.

December 16.—An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs at Ikskul. In the Jakobstadt region, the artillery duel has increased in violence. In the Riga region, at many places, our artillery dispersed the Germans who were working at their fortifications.

On the Dniester, in the region of Ustehiko, northward of Zaleschiki, the scouts of one of our cavalry regiments met the enemy scouts dressed as Russian soldiers. Having been halted by our men, the enemy opened fire. The disguised Austrians were partly annihilated and partly dispersed by the fire of our scouts.

The Caucasian front.—On the road to Hamadan, our troops are continuing the pursuit of the German-Turkish detachment. Our troops have been met by a deputation from Hamadan, sent by the inhabitants and influential Khans, soliciting protection from the rebels.

Russian Successes

December 19.—We had several successful engagements northward of Lake Drisviaty. We captured some prisoners, a machine-gun and a projector. During the night of December 16, the enemy were seen to advance with machine-guns towards the Muravitsky bridge-work, on the River Ikva, fourteen miles northward of Dubno. In the morning, the enemy retreated to their trenches, under our fire.

Eastward of Buchach, the enemy twice attacked the height which is about three miles from the village of Medvedkita. On both occasions they were stopped by our fire.

The Caucasian front.—Northward of Ardikh, at the north-eastern extremity of Lake Van, one of our detachments, after a prolonged fight with several hundreds of Kurds, forced them to flee to the mountains. The enemy left on the battlefield sixty dead.

We captured one hundred head of cattle. Our losses were insignificant. One of our units, composed of Armenians, took a conspicuous part in the fighting.

In Persia, we have occupied the town of Hamadan.

Yunnan Independence Is Only Temporary

(Continued from Page 1)

had been fighting. He found that the two had left the place but followed them and put them under arrest. He found that Ling had stabbed the other in the neck with a pair of scissors. On Ling's person he found a revolver.

Detective Sergeant Prosser testified that he searched the room occupied by the two men. In their baggage he found a card bearing the photograph of Dr. Sun Yat-sen such as is used in signing up recruits by the rebels. There was a certificate of Ling's appointment in the rebel forces and a letter relating to rebel finances. He also found the scissors with which Ching had been stabbed.

He was sent to a hospital and saved by the doctors. Detective Inspector Eek also told of visiting the room at the hotel.

The men denied that they were rebels. Ching said that the other had tried to induce him to join the rebels but that he had refused.

When asked what the fight was about, Ching said that he had met Ling on a boat coming from Hong-kong and that he had stolen a ring from him. Ling discovered the theft, he said, and the fight followed.

Mr. Musso's request that the men be handed over to the Arsenal authorities was granted by the court.

Charge Falls Through
Another revolutionary case fell through in the afternoon. A Chinese named Zi Chi-su had been taken by the French Police and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He was sent to the Mixed Court by the French for trial on the charge of being concerned in the conspiracy to murder Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng. The prisoner was represented by Mr. S. Fossenden. After hearing the evi-

dence, the court found that the case was not proved and the prisoner was released.

The Japanese are following with keen interest the development of the monarchy problem. Reports from Japanese organs on the affairs of China are given below.

A delayed despatch from Tokyo to the Eastern News Agency says that, as the troubles in South China are extending, the Japanese Government ordered Mr. Hiroki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, on December 28, unofficially to enquire into the actual state of affairs and the attitude of the Peking Government.

The Chinese authorities are reported to have replied that the population of the province of Yunnan is not dense and the strength of the troops there is weak and there-

French Billiard Champion to U.S.



FIRMAN CASSAGNOL.

New York, Nov. 27.—With a view to matching him against William F. Hoppe or entering him in handicap billiard tournaments in which he will play at scratch, Maurice Daly has arranged to bring Firman Cassagnol, recognized as the champion billiard player of France, to this country.

Cassagnol has announced by a cable message that he will leave Bordeaux, December 4, on the steamer Espagne and will be in New York on December 11 or 12.

As an artistic manipulator of ivory spheres on a billiard table Cassagnol has no superior, perhaps no equal. His status as a match or tournament player remains to be determined.

dence, the assessor refused to hand the man over to the Arsenal authorities and ordered him sent back to the French to serve his sentence in the Concession.

Demand Punitive Expedition

The following reports are taken from the Chinese papers in Shanghai:

The Eastern Daily News reports that on December 25, in the Taucheng-yuan, Liang Shih-yi said that Yunnan affairs are the most important question of the moment. Wang Yuh-chun moved that Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng, the Chiangchun and the Civil Governor of Yunnan respectively, have on the pretext of diplomatic affairs of China, caused the rising and therefore a punitive expedition should be sent and a petition should be sent to the Government to that effect.

Hu Chun moved to require the Foreign Office to explain the diplomatic relations. Tsao Ju-lin, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, reported about the advice of the foreign powers and said that lately the Japanese Minister stated that Japan would not interfere with the internal affairs of China.

Lo Ta-sheng asked whether the proposal of Great Britain and Russia to China to join the Entente powers was conditional on the recognition of the monarchy.

Tsao Ju-lin reported that, as the matter is irrelevant, he could not make any statement about it.

Liang Shih-yi then proposed that all the provinces should be notified about the non-interference of the powers.

Hsieh Kwang-wu said that a punitive expedition should be organized.

General Yin Chang stated that the matter should be strictly and speedily dealt with as it is the most important step for the establishment of the monarchy.

Yin Chang, Liang Shih-yi, Wang Yin-chuang, Yang Tu and Chai Mao-ting were then nominated to draft the petition to the Government. At 5 p.m. the petition was drafted enumerating three crimes of Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng and asking the Government to send a punitive expedition to Yunnan.

Neighbors Threaten Yunnan
The Asiatic Daily News says that the Chiangchuns of Hunan, Szechuen, Kweichow and Kwangsi have wired to Yunnan to cancel its declaration of independence or they will jointly attack Yunnan.

The China Times reports:—According to a telegram alleged to have been received by the British Legation from the British Consul at Changsha order has been disturbed in Changsha but the cause is not known.

It is reported that the chief of the telegraph office at Chengtu in Szechuen has fled.

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The Chinese authorities are reported to have replied that the population of the province of Yunnan is not dense and the strength of the troops there is weak and there-

fore there is nothing to fear and if the joint forces now in Hunan, Kweichow and Kwangsi are sent to suppress Yunnan the Chinese Government believes the disturbance may be easily suppressed.

It is understood that Japan will watch the progress of events and the measures to be taken by the Peking Government.

However it is expected that the five powers will sooner or later take diplomatic steps as it is quite clear that the troubles could not be suppressed so soon as the Chinese authorities assert.

Japanese Ask Explanations

Public opinion in Japan is demanding the Japanese authorities to require explanations in view of the declarations of President Yuan Shih-k'ai and those of the five powers to have vigilance in China.

The Peking correspondent of the same organ says that on the 27th and 28th instant about 3,500 infantry men and 24 guns of the 7th and 10th Divisions were despatched to the south via the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The Chiangchun of Yunnan has organized a Republican Government under Tseng Chun-huan as President and it will be notified in China and abroad.

Peking reports in the Shanghai Nippo say that the Government, seeing the serious situation in Yunnan and the South Western provinces, ordered on the 29th December mobilization of the troops in Tientsin and Paoingfu.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the State Secretary, paid a visit to the British and the French Ministers on December 29 about the use of the Yunnan Railway for Chinese troops.

Tang Chi-yao, the Chiangchun and Jen Ko-cheng, the Civil Governor of Yunnan, have been dismissed, and General Chang Tse-cheng has been appointed the Civil Governor of Yunnan.

A Tokio despatch to the Shanghai Nichinichi Shimbun says that according to the reports in certain quarters, in Kweichow there are two parties, the pro-Yuan and anti-Yuan, and the actual attitude of the province is not known. The province of Kwangsi has decided to join Yunnan but owing to the want of arms and ammunition the rising seems to be delayed.

As Lung Chi-kwang, the Chiangchun of Kwangtung, has a hostage in Peking, his attitude is not clear.

1916 Calendars

The new calendar of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is so large that the figure of the little Japanese beauty on it is almost life size. The beauty in question is in the stateroom of one of the company's steamers. The firm is also distributing a map showing the routes of its trans-Pacific liner.

The Japan-China Steamship Company's new calendar also shows a Japanese belle. She is on the deck of a steamer, peeping out from behind a life belt. Much sympathy should be felt for the husband or father of this girl as it must have put a decided dent in his bank roll to pay for the magnificent kimono she is wearing.

Caldbeck, Macgregor and Company are distributing one of the most artistic calendars of the season. There is no printing on the face of the production, which shows the profile head of a beautiful girl with violets in her hair.

The Weeks and Company, Ltd., calendar for 1916 is the sort that you don't give away because you want to hang it in your office. It is one of the serviceable, old-fashioned sort that thinks the province of a calendar is to tell you what day of the month it is.

The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., has issued a tasty calendar for the New Year. The brilliant colors are harmoniously blended. An eagle crouched for flight is shown in a circle as a centerpiece for the whole.

News Brevities

Tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock there will be a New Year's service at the International Institute. It is to be a testimony meeting. Each one, whatever his religion, is invited to express in a few words a desire or hope for the new year. Any foreigners who care to attend will be heartily welcomed. Prior to the meeting the Museum as usual will be open.

Sir and Lady Ho Tung arrived December 31, 1915.

Commanding British Forces in Serbia



LT. GEN. SIR BRYAN MAHON.

Commanding the British forces aiding the Serbians against the Teuton and Bulgarian invaders is Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon, who gained distinction as a leader of the expedition that relieved Mafeking in the Boer War. Gen. Mahon is one of the ablest strategists of the British army.

yesterday from Tientsin by the I. C. s.s. Linsching.

Mr. Charles Dufour, of Shanghai, who has been fighting at the front with the 6th company, Colonial Infantry, has been decorated by the French for bravery in action. He was presented with the Croix de Guerre a l'ordre du corps d'armee, the second highest order of the Croix de Guerre. Mr. Dufour was wounded recently during heavy fighting in the Argonne. Corporal L. A. Dufour, a brother, was also decorated recently with the Ordre d'Armee for gallantry displayed at the Dardanelles.

Mr. F. R. Pendleton, travelling representative of the world-famous Studebaker Corporation, will arrive, today, by the T.K.K. s.s. Shinjo Maru. He will spend a few hours in Shanghai on his way back to the factory at Detroit, where he will make himself acquainted with the latest developments of the Studebaker motor-car industry. Mr. Pendleton will shortly open a large branch of the corporation in Manila, which will handle car parts and act as distributing center for the famous Studebaker cars.

British Patriotic League

Subscriptions may be sent either to the Hon. Treasurer, E. M. Ross, Esq., 34, Peking Road, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank direct.

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G. Byers	110.00
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C. D. Murphy (8th)	5.00
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T. Harrison (3rd)	25.00

Total..... 280.44
Previously acknowledged £219 58,908.00 53,866.00

Grand Total £219 58,908.00 54,146.44

The Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, Shanghai Branch, Eric M. Ross, Hon. Treasurer.

December 31, 1915.

RUSSIANS MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS IN BESSARABIA

Attack in Dense Masses But Austrians Drive Them Back With Heavy Losses

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, December 28.—Russian theater.—Strong Russian attacks on the Bessarabian front and north-east of Zaleszyki, on the Dniester, have been repulsed. Special efforts have been made by the Russians in the district between the Pruth and the forest north of Toporoutz.

After heavy artillery preparation, the infantry attacked in mass, 15 to 16 lines thick. The Austro-Hungarian losses were small, while the enemy suffered most heavily. During the night, everything was quiet.

Italian theater.—The artillery continues active on the Tyrolean frontier.

Balkan theater.—The Montenegrins, persecuted by the Austro-Hungarians, are retreating from Onosnyve to Hlyoca. Near Kovaren, 3 very modern Montenegrin cannon that had been buried were unearthed.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: A member of the staff of Wolff's Agency has interviewed Professor Lang, who organized the hospital trains donated by Holland to the Central Powers. Professor Lang said: "These trains are the best answer to the anti-German propaganda of the Telegram." He further stated that the idea to donate these trains aroused great enthusiasm in Holland. The necessary sums were immediately subscribed. The trains are splendidly equipped. Each one is accompanied by 6 physicians and a dentist. One special train with necessary materials will be sent next week.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Turkish Post Office has announced that money orders will be accepted in future for Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia, beginning from February 1, 1916.

A train with soldiers on furlough jumped from the track near the station of Bentschen, in Posen. Eighteen soldiers were killed and 47 wounded.

Major Morant writes in his weekly survey: "The enemies of Germany, who have frequently been defeated by her, are not able to strain every nerve when the finish arrives. They try to use tricks."

"So are the figures of Lord Derby, which Asquith refuses to publish, a trick. The number of indispensable persons is larger than the number of men ready to fight. The military service has not been introduced."

"The speech of Lloyd George contains but a reference to the organization. The preparation for victory is extremely difficult for Britain, if not impossible. France cannot hold out much longer. Her losses are very heavy; they squander their best forces."

"The complaints about the railway service and the conditions of trade and commerce are increasing. The price of victuals and the desolation of public life, which was sparkling formerly, indicate deep dissatisfaction in France which is comparable to a race-horse which strains its last forces for the finish, but the flanks of which tremble."

The Berzer Tageblatt criticizes the French press bureau, which issues telegrams from Berne in order to mislead French public opinion about the state of affairs in Germany. The Swiss paper says: "They would better leave us alone and date their reports from Paris, where they are really made."

ST. JOHN'S MEN MEET

St. John's men gathered for a dinner last night at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Among the many prominent members present were Hon. T. T. Wong, Director of the Chinese Students in America, Messrs. David Z. T. Yui and D. Y. Ling of the National Y.M.C.A., Mr. D. S. Woo of the Taiwan Bank, Dr. Y. Y. Tsau of St. John's Faculty, Mr. S. C. Chu of the Shanghai Nanking R. R. and Dr. W. S. New.

Mr. S. K. Tsao, as Chairman, introduced Mr. T. T. Wong, who was the principal speaker of the evening. After Mr. Wong's speech, a discussion about the Cooper Memorial Fund came up. The evening concluded with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. E. S. Tyan, Y. S. Chuk and D. S. Woo were elected President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively.



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2,000 FROM THE 'WEST POINT OF FRANCE' SLAIN

St. Cyr Graduates, with Spirit
Of D'Artagnan, Charged To
Death Wearing Plumes

THOUSANDS ARE WOUNDED

Officers Sing as They Lead
Daring Attacks—Many
Win Cross

Saint Cyr, France, Nov. 17.—Saint Cyr, the West Point of France, made heavy sacrifices to the country in the first year of the war. Nearly 2,000 of its graduates were killed, including 287 of the 2,000 cadets of the classes of 1914 and 1915.

Thirty of these young officers were decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, nearly 700 of them were cited in orders of the day and more than 500 were wounded. Altogether, more Saint Cyr men perished on the battlefields of Morhange, Charleroi, the Marne, the Aisne and in the Vosges than were killed in the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, Jena, Wagram, Montmirail and Waterloo.

Nearly as many died on the field of honor from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, as had previously fallen from the date of the birth of the academy in 1802.

On July 26, 1914, the class of 1915 was drawn up in the spacious court of Louis XV, and with impressive ceremonies entered upon its military career under the name of Croix du Drapeau (Cross of the Flag), each class at Saint Cyr always receiving at the time of its promotion a distinctive name.

Jean Allard Meus, the poet of the class, recited a patriotic poem, his only contribution to literature, but one that will make his name enduring. When he had finished reading his inspiring lines a voice cried out from among the exalted thousand young patriots.

"Swear, all of us, that when we go into action it will be in full uniform, with white gloves and plume flying in our shako."

A thousand voices blended in one reply:

"We swear it."

Gallant Spirit Lines

Some war correspondents have thought to have discovered some d'Artagnan's among the French soldiers at the front. With the cadets of Saint Cyr, the spirit of Cyrano de Bergerac and the cadets of Cascoigne may surely be said to live again.

The soldier poet, Jean Allard Meus, kept the oath that he had taken. He went into action in full uniform, the most conspicuous target of all, leading his section to the assault and was one of the first to fall.

On August 22, at Charleroi, Second Lieutenant de Fayolle, of the class of the "Croix du Drapeau," received his baptism of fire. Under a furious shelling by the German artillery, his men hesitated. Lieutenant de Fayolle turned to encourage them, but perceived that, though he had kept his vow to go into the fight with his white gloves, he had forgotten his red and white plume.

Immediately drawing it out of his knapsack, he stuck it into his shako and the section, electrified by his example, rushed forward.

"You are going to get yourself killed, Lieutenant," cried a corporal.

"Forward!" Forward! was the young soldier's reply as he bounded forward at the head of his men.

A few minutes later he lay inanimate on the Charleroi battlefield with a bullet-hole in his forehead directly underneath the red and white plume.

Lieutenant de Castelneau was a member of the "Montmirail" class.

He, with his section, held the enemy in check half a day, and at the very moment when he had succeeded in throwing them back received his death wound.

French Joyously Brave

"He had a noble end," was the

Odd Rings Made from Shells by French in Trenches



FRENCH SOLDIERS WORKING ON
RINGS. SOME SAMPLES AND FUSE
FROM WHICH RINGS ARE MADE

New York, Nov. 27.—On exhibition now in New York are a few hundred rings made by the French soldiers in the trenches. The rings are made from the exploded shells, and have been carved and designed by the soldiers in their "idle moments."

After the first battle, desirous of securing souvenirs of the war, the soldiers found on the field of battle the fuses of the German shells. These are generally made of aluminum ring which spans that part of the fuse known as the "masselotte." These, approximately the size of a man's finger, were the "first trinkets of the trenches," and were simple bands which fitted

only the larger fingers of the men. Later when they wanted to make rings smaller in diameter they melted the metal of the fuse in a camp spoon of steel and poured it into little moulds of convenient size.

Here again the ingenuity of the men, in spite of the lack of materials showed itself. The metal was melted in steel spoons, which soon became known as the "foundries of the trenches" over a wood fire, blown to a heat through a bayonet scabbard through which a hole had been pierced.

Always wishing to make the rings better, they carved them with their knives. Some sought to encrust them

with bits of copper. This was sometimes hammered into the aluminum and again inlaid.

The men who made these rings are of all classes. Some of them are jewellers. It is remarkable how they turn out such delicate work under the conditions and lacking proper tools and materials. The rings, however, retain all the charm of primitive art.

When there is a dearth of fuses the men wait impatiently for a German bombardment, and then when a shell strikes the soldiers run to the spot to search for the necessary fuses to resume the work on their rings.

Joffre Removes Ten More Of His Generals

Puts in Their Places Younger
Officers Who Have Distinguished Themselves

Paris, November 27.—The constant efforts of Gen. Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, to keep the higher commands in the charge of men of proved vigor and initiative are exemplified once more by an announcement in the official journal that seven division generals and three brigadier generals have been transferred to the reserve.

Their places have been given to younger men who have distinguished themselves in recent operations.

Among the officers retired are Gen. A. M. B. Drude and Gen. De Mas Latrie.

Gen. Drude came into prominence at the time of the Moroccan crisis between Germany and France in 1907. At that time he was commander of the French troops in Morocco. A large part of his life has been spent in the colonies. He is sixty-four years old.

Gen. De Mas Latrie before the war was commander of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

GERMANY CAN AFFORD TO LOSE GREECE NOW, NOTED GERMANS THINK

Declaration Against Entente, On
Other Hand, Would Be
Fatal to British

The following special cable dispatch from the New York American's correspondent in Berlin presents the best German thought on the attitude of Greece in the present Balkan crisis. It is the first authoritative statement of Germany's expectations and fears in the all-important situation in the Near East.

By Gustav Schweppendick
Berlin, November 23 via Rotterdam.—The attitude of Greece is being watched here with the keenest interest. She must decide soon, in favor of the allies or of the Central Powers.

Germany is prepared for either eventuality. A high official of the Foreign Office said to me today:

"Greece is balancing in the air. She must decide immediately which way she will turn. The German Government awaits this decision with cool reserve, for it need hardly be

emphasized that we are prepared for all military eventualities.

"As to the attitude of the entente allies toward Greece, there are hardly words severe enough to express our indignation or to characterize the bulldozing tactics by which the allies expect to drive a weak nation into war against her will.

"By starving her and threatening to bombard her ports, these self-styled 'defenders of small nations' are showing their true colors."

By Maximilian Harden

Foremost German Editor

All depends on which side will have the bigger army available. If Kitchener succeeds in assembling a large force in Greece, that country will not attack the allies.

If Greece should decide in favor of the allies the task of the Central Powers would become more difficult, for Rumania might in that way be coaxed into the allies' fold. But this could not change the final result, for the German General Staff has plans prepared to overcome all these obstacles should the necessity arise.

By Major Morant

Eminent Military Critic

Greece will try her utmost to wriggle out of the difficult position created by the entente without going to war either way.

But Greece will disarm the Serbian troops crossing her border. If she should not do this, the Central Powers could consider it a casus belli.

It is my belief that, had she so desired, Greece would have decided in favor of the entente long ago.

Greece's entrance into the war might have had important results four weeks ago, but it is of no material consequence now.

If Greece joins the Central Powers, she will be compelled to demand the withdrawal of the entente troops from Salonika. Greece has now an army of half a million men, and would be able without help to make her demands effective.

Greece, by joining the Central Powers, would make England's loss of prestige in the Balkans final.

Her action would also drive Rumania

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into the arms of the Central Powers and release the Entente and Turkish troops now besieging the Greek frontier.

On the other hand, the allies would destroy Greek commerce and close Greek ports.

Should Greece go with the entente it could no longer save Serbia. Our armies and Bulgaria's would have to fight against the army around Salonika, but the road to Constantinople would still be kept open.

By Captain Persius

Leading German Naval Authority

The Greek Government is in an extremely difficult position. The military and diplomatic successes of the Central Powers are undoubtedly weighing heavily with the King and his Ministers in forming a decision.

On the other hand, the Greek cities

are open to attack from the sea by the allied fleet, as there are no fortifications of any importance.

The Greek fleet would not count, comprising as it does only two former American cruisers, one armored cruiser and some small vessels. Greece has only two submarines.

In case of deciding against the allies, Greece would have to sacrifice her harbor cities, including Athens. For myself, I cannot judge whether the Greek Government is prepared to make such sacrifices.

However, the allies' troops now landed at Salonika would be a valuable pawn in the hands of Greece should she declare war against the allies. These troops could be held as hostages.

My opinion is that Greece will continue neutral.

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Missionary Association of China



Russia Begins New Offensive In Bukhovina; 40-Mile Front

Big Battles in Progress North of Rumania; Operations Favor Them; Forming Fresh Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—Russia's new stroke just inside the Bukhovina seems to indicate a considerable offensive along a 40-mile front. At present, big battles are raging northward of Rumania, the Russians opening their attack with intense bombardments followed by massed infantry attacks between the River Pruth and a point northward of the Dniester. Up to the present, the operations have been in favor of the Russians.

Meanwhile, the new Russian army for the Spring is being rapidly formed and will be completely equipped in a few weeks.

Petrograd, December 30.—The official communiqué issued yesterday mentioned only minor encounters on the different frontiers, in which the Germans got the worst of it.

Since the reported removal of the majority of the German and Austrian forces from the Balkan front and the rumors that a part has been sent to re-inforce the Galician front, the operations on the latter front during the last few weeks have gradually developed. The official reports issued yesterday and today emphasize this development.

The engagements are extending over a wide front south of the River Pripiat and in Galicia and in places are assuming a fierce character. The military authorities state that, while the fighting is still of the character of separate engagements, the dimension and importance of these is increasing.

Russians Have Initiative
The laconic official information that "fighting is proceeding" gives no indication as to which side assumed the offensive. The German and Austrian official reports during the last few days, in their references to Russian attacks on the Bessarabian front and at Raranche, Chortorisk and Kolka, suggest that the initiative is in the hands of the Russians.

Peking, Dec. 28.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated December 28, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The situation is unchanged. In the region westward of Lake Begonice, one of our units, having got to the rear of the enemy lines, with the bayonet ejected a German half-company from the village of Volinun, captured an officer, several men and a machine-gun.

The following official communiqué from Petrograd have been delayed in transmission: December 9.—At several places on the Riga front, our artillery successfully engaged the enemy batteries and silenced them. Southward of Ikskul, the Germans bombarded our trenches with asphyxiating gas shells. On the Dvinsk front, parties of Germans repeatedly attempted to come out of their trenches, but were driven back by our rifle-fire.

The Caucasian front.—The situation is unchanged.

December 10.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front.

Near Shumak, eastward of Kremenetz, an Austrian aeroplane descended in our lines.

The Caucasian front.—In Turkey the situation is unchanged.

In Persia, midway between Teheran and Hamadan, our troops defeated a German-Turkish detachment, consisting of several thousand Persian gendarmes, who had mutilated and armed bands, with artillery and machine-guns. The enemy, having been ejected from a series of positions and having suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded, fled.

December 12.—The situation is unchanged along the whole front. On December 10, the enemy assumed the offensive from the region of Kupohina, on the Strypa, westward of Tarnopol. They were repulsed and retired to their trenches.

Sink Turk Gunboats

The Black Sea.—On December 10, at the island of Kerkennik, eastward of the Bosphorus, three of our destroyers, after an artillery engagement, sank two Turkish gunboats. We sustained no losses. Our destroyers also sank a large sailing vessel.

The Caucasian front.—On the road to Hamadan, our troops, during the pursuit of the German-Turkish detachment which they had defeated the day before, stormed a fortified enemy position in the Pass of Sultan-Boulak.

December 13.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front.—In Galicia, on the River Strypa, in the region of the villages of Marianka, Iusefowka and Benlava, south-westward of Tarnopol, small enemy detachments assumed the

offensive, but, having been outflanked, they were partly annihilated and partly captured.

The Caucasian front.—In the coast region of the Black Sea, south-westward of Hopa, the Turks made several attempts to advance, but they were every time repulsed, with heavy losses.

On the road to Hamadan, our troops are pursuing the fleeing enemy and have advanced a day's march to the south-west of the Sultan-Boulak Pass.

December 14.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western and Caucasian fronts.

December 15.—An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs at Ikskul. In the Jakobstadt region, the artillery duel has increased in violence. In the Riga region, at many places, our artillery dispersed the Germans who were working at their fortifications.

On the Dniester, in the region of Ustehko, northward of Zaleschiki, the scouts of one of our cavalry regiments met the enemy scouts dressed as Russian soldiers. Having been hailed by our men, the enemy opened fire. The disguised Austrians were partly annihilated and partly dispersed by the fire of our scouts.

The Caucasian front.—On the road to Hamadan, our troops are continuing the pursuit of the German-Turkish detachment. Our troops have been met by a deputation from Hamadan, sent by the inhabitants and influential Khans, soliciting protection from the rebels.

Russian Successes

December 19.—We had several successful engagements northward of Lake Drisvlaty. We captured some prisoners, a machine-gun and a projector. During the night of December 16, the enemy were seen to advance with machine-guns toward the Muravitsky bridge-work, on the River Iksa, fourteen miles northward of Dubno.

In the morning, the enemy retreated to their trenches, under our fire.

Eastward of Buchach, the enemy twice attacked the height which is about three miles from the village of Medvedkita. On both occasions they were stopped by our fire.

The Caucasian front.—Northward of Ardikh, at the north-eastern extremity of Lake Van, one of our detachments, after a prolonged fight with several hundreds of Kurds, forced them to flee to the mountains. The enemy left on the battlefield sixty dead.

We captured one hundred head of cattle. Our losses were insignificant. One of our units, composed of Armenians, took a conspicuous part in the fighting.

In Persia, we have occupied the town of Hamadan.

Yunnan Independence Is Only Temporary

(Continued from Page 1)

had been fighting. He found that the two had left the place but followed them and put them under arrest. He found that Ling had stabbed the other in the neck with a pair of scissors. On Ling's person he found a revolver.

Detective Sergeant Prosser testified that he searched the room occupied by the two men. In their baggage he found a card bearing the photograph of Dr. Sun Yat-sen such as is used in signing up recruits by the rebels. There was a certificate of Ling's appointment in the rebel forces and a letter relating to rebel finances. He also found the scissors with which Ching had been stabbed.

He was sent to a hospital and saved by the doctors. Detective Inspector Eek also told of visiting the room at the hotel.

The men denied that they were rebels. Ching said that the other had tried to induce him to join the rebels but that he had refused. When asked what the fight was about, Ching said that he had met Ling on a boat coming from Hongkong and that he had stolen a ring from him. Ling discovered the theft, he said, and the fight followed.

Mr. Musso's request that the men be handed over to the Arsenal authorities was granted by the court.

Charge Falls Through

Another revolutionary case fell through in the afternoon. A Chinese named Zi Chi-su had been taken by the French Police and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He was sent to the Mixed Court by the French for trial on the charge of being concerned in the conspiracy to murder Admiral Tcheng Ju-cheng. The prisoner was represented by Mr. S. Fossenden. After hearing the evi-

dence, the assessor refused to hand the man over to the Arsenal authorities and ordered him sent back to the French to serve his sentence in the Concession.

Demand Punitive Expedition

The following reports are taken from the Chinese papers in Shanghai: The Eastern Times reports that on December 23, in the Tancheng-yuan, Liang Shih-yi said that Yunnan affairs are the most important question of the moment. Wang Yur-chuan moved that Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng, the Chiangchun and the Civil Governor of Yunnan respectively, have on the pretext of diplomatic affairs of China, caused the rising and therefore a punitive expedition should be sent and a petition should be sent to the Government to that effect.

Hu Chun moved to require the Foreign Office to explain the diplomatic relations. Tsao Ju-lin, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, reported about the advice of the foreign powers and said that lately the Japanese Minister stated that Japan would not interfere with the internal affairs of China.

Lo Tsang-sheng asked whether the proposal of Great Britain and Russia to China to join the Entente powers was conditional on the recognition of the monarchy.

Tsao Ju-lin reported that, as the matter is irrelevant, he could not make any statement about it.

Liang Shih-yi then proposed that all the provinces should be notified about the non-interference of the powers. Hsieh Kwang-wu said that a punitive expedition should be organized.

General Yin Chang stated that the matter should be strictly and speedily dealt with as it is the most important step for the establishment of the monarchy.

Yin Chang, Liang Shih-yi, Wang Yin-chuang, Yang Tu and Chen Mao-tung were then nominated to draft the petition to the Government. At 5 p.m. the petition was drafted.

Enumerating three crimes of Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng and asking the Government to send a punitive expedition to Yunnan.

Neighbors Threaten Yunnan

The Asiatic Daily News says that the Chiangchuns of Hunan, Szechuen, Kweichow and Kwangsi have wired to Yunnan to cancel its declaration of independence or they will jointly attack Yunnan.

The China Times reports:—According to a telegram alleged to have been received by the British Legation from the British Consul at Changsha order has been disturbed in Changsha but the cause is not known.

It is reported that the chief of the telegraph office at Chengtu in Szechuen has fled.

The Japanese are following with keen interest the development of the monarchy problem. Reports from Japanese organs on the affairs of China are given below.

A delayed despatch from Tokyo to the Eastern News Agency says that, as the troubles in South China are extending, the Japanese Government ordered Mr. Hiroki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, on December 28, unofficially to enquire into the actual state of affairs and the attitude of the Peking Government.

The Chinese authorities are reported to have replied that the population of the provinces of Yunnan is not dense and the strength of the troops there is weak and there-

French Billiard Champion to U.S.



FIRMAN CASSAGNOL.

New York, Nov. 27.—With a view to matching him against William F. Hoppe or entering him in handicap billiard tournaments in which he will play at scratch, Maurice Daily has arranged to bring Firman Cassagnol, recognized as the champion billiard player of France, to this country.

Cassagnol has announced by a cable message that he will leave Bordeaux, December 4, on the steamer Espagne and will be in New York on December 11 or 12.

As an artistic manipulator of ivory spheres on a billiard table Cassagnol has no superior, perhaps no equal. His status as a match or tournament player remains to be determined.

fore there is nothing to fear and if the joint forces now in Hunan, Kweichow and Kwangsi are sent to suppress Yunnan the Chinese Government believes the disturbance may be easily suppressed.

It is understood that Japan will watch the progress of events and the measures to be taken by the Peking Government.

However it is expected that the five powers will sooner or later take diplomatic steps as it is quite clear that the troubles could not be suppressed so soon as the Chinese authorities assert.

Japanese Ask Explanations

Public opinion in Japan is demanding the Japanese authorities to require explanations in view of the declarations of President Yuan Shih-kai and those of the five powers to have vigilance in China.

The Peking correspondent of the same organ says that on the 27th and 28th instant about 3,500 infantry men and 24 guns of the 7th and 10th Divisions were despatched to the south via the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The Chiangchun of Yunnan has organized a Republican Government under Tseng Chun-huan as President and it will be notified in China and abroad.

Peking reports in the Shanghai Nippo say that the Government, seeing the serious situation in Yunnan and the South Western provinces, ordered on the 29th December mobilization of the troops in Tientsin and Padinfu.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the State Secretary, paid a visit to the British and the French Ministers on December 29 about the use of the Yunnan Railway for Chinese troops.

Tang Chi-yao, the Chiangchun and Jen Ko-cheng, the Civil Governor of Yunnan, have been dismissed, and General Chang Tse-cheng has been appointed the Civil Governor of Yunnan.

A Tokyo despatch to the Shanghai Nichinichi Shimbun says that according to the reports in certain quarters, in Kweichow there are two parties, pro-Yuan and anti-Yuan and the actual attitude of the province is not known. The province of Kwangsi has decided to join Yunnan but owing to the want of arms and ammunition the rising seems to be delayed.

As Lung Chi-kwang, the Chiangchun of Kwangtung, has a hostage in Peking, his attitude is not clear.

1916 Calendars

The new calendar of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is so large that the figure of the Japanese beauty on it is almost life size. The beauty in question is in the stateroom of one of the company's steamers. The firm is also distributing a map showing the routes of its ships to the Far East.

The Japan-China Steamship Company's new calendar also displays a Japanese belle. She is on the deck of a steamer, peeping out from behind a life belt. Much sympathy should be felt for the husband or father of this girl as it must have put a decided dent in his bank roll to pay for the magnificent kimono she is wearing.

Caldbeck, Macgregor and Company are distributing one of the most artistic calendars of the season. There is no printing on the face of the production, which shows the profile head of a beautiful girl with violets in her hair.

The Weeks and Company, Ltd., calendar for 1916 is the sort that you don't give away because you want to hang it in your office. It is one of the serviceable, old fashioned sort that thinks the province of a calendar is to tell you what day of the month it is.

The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., has issued a tasty calendar for the New Year. The brilliant colors are harmoniously blended. An eagle crouched for flight is shown in a circle as a centerpiece for the whole.

News Brevities

Tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock there will be a New Year's service at the International Institute. It is to be a testimony meeting. Each one, whatever his religion, is invited to express in a few words a desire or hope for the new year. Any foreigners who care to attend will be heartily welcomed. Prior to the meeting the Museum as usual will be open.

Sir and Lady Ho Tung arrived

December 31, 1915.

Commanding British Forces in Servia

Commanding the British forces aiding the Servians against the Teuton and Bulgar invaders is Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon, who gained distinction as a leader of the expedition that relieved Mafeking in the Boer War. Gen. Mahon is one of the ablest strategists of the British army.

yesterday from Tsingtau by the I.C. s.s. Lienshang.

Mr. Charles Dufour, of Shanghai, who has been fighting at the front with the 6th company, Colonial Infantry, has been decorated by the French for bravery in action. He was presented with the Croix de Guerre a l'ordre du corps d'armee, the second highest order of the Croix de Guerre. Mr. Dufour was wounded recently during heavy fighting in the Argonne. Corporal L. A. Dufour, a brother, was also decorated recently with the Ordre d'Armee for gallantry displayed at the Dardanelles.

Mr. F. R. Pendleton, travelling representative of the world-famous Studebaker Corporation, will arrive, today, by the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru. He will spend a few hours in Shanghai on his way back to the factory at Detroit, where he will make himself acquainted with the latest developments of the Studebaker motor-car industry. Mr. Pendleton will shortly open a large branch of the corporation in Manila, which will handle car parts and act as a distributing center for the famous Studebaker cars.

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RUSSIANS MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS IN BESSARABIA

Attack in Dense Masses But Austrians Drive Them Back With Heavy Losses

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian report. Vienna, December 28.—Russian theater.—Strong Russian attacks on the Bessarabian front and north-east of Zaleszycki, on the Dniester, have been repulsed. Special efforts have been made by the Russians in the district between the Pruth and the forest north of Toporoutz.

After heavy artillery preparation, the infantry attacked in mass, 15 to 16 lines thick. The Austro-Hungarian losses were small, while the enemy suffered most heavily. During the night, everything was quiet.

Italian theater.—The artillery continues active on the Tyrolean frontier.

Balkan theater.—The Montenegrins, persecuted by the Austro-Hungarians, are retreating from Ononasye to Blyoch. Near Kovaren, a very modern Montenegrin cannon that had been buried was unearthed.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: A member of the staff of Wolff's Agency has interviewed Professor Lang, who organized the hospital trains donated by Holland to the Central Powers. Professor Lang said: "These trains are the best answer to the anti-German propaganda of the Telegrams." He further stated that the idea to donate these trains aroused great enthusiasm in Holland. The necessary sums were immediately subscribed. The trains are splendidly equipped. Each one is accompanied by 6 physicians and a dentist. One special train with necessary materials will be sent next week.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Turkish Post Office has announced that money orders will be accepted in future for Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia, beginning from February 1, 1916.

A train with soldiers on furlough jumped from the track near the station of Bentschen, in Posen. Eighteen soldiers were killed and 47 wounded.

Major Morah writes in his weekly survey: "The enemies of Germany, who have frequently been defeated by her, are not able to strain every nerve when the finish arrives. They try to use tricks."

"So are the figures of Lord Derby, which Asquith refuses to publish, a trick. The number of indispensable persons is larger than the number of men ready to fight. The military service has not been introduced."

"The speech of Lloyd George contains but a reference to the organization. The preparation for victory is extremely difficult for Britain, if not impossible. France cannot hold out much longer. Her losses are very heavy; they squander their best forces."

"The complaints about the railway service and the conditions of trade and commerce are increasing. The price of victuals and the desolation of public life, which was sparking formerly, indicate deep dissatisfaction in France which is comparable to a race-horse which strains its last forces for the finish, but the flanks of which tremble."

The Berzer Tageblatt criticizes the French press bureau, which issues telegrams from Bern in order to mislead French public opinion about the state of affairs in Germany. The Swiss paper says: "They would better leave us alone and date their reports from Paris, where they are really made."

ST. JOHN'S MEN MEET

St. John's men gathered for a dinner last night at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Among the many prominent members present were Hon. T. T. Wong, Director of the Chinese Students in America, Messrs. David Z. T. Yui and D. Y. Ling of the National Y.M.C.A., Mr. D. S. Woo of the Taiwan Bank, Dr. Y. Y. Tui of St. John's Faculty, Mr. S. C. Chu of the Shanghai Nanking R. R., and Dr. W. S. New.

Mr. S. K. Tsao, as Chairman, introduced Mr. T. T. Wong, who was the principal speaker of the evening. After Mr. Wong's speech, a discussion about the Cooper Memorial Fund came up. The evening concluded with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. E. S. Yau, Y. S. Chuck and D. S. Woo were elected President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

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Of D'Artagnan, Charged To
Death Wearing Plumes

THOUSANDS ARE WOUNDED

Officers Sing as They Lead
Daring Attacks—Many
Win Cross

Saint Cyr, France, Nov. 17.—Saint Cyr, the West Point of France, made heavy sacrifices to the country in the first year of the war. Nearly 2,000 of its graduates were killed, including 287 of the 2,000 cadets of the classes of 1914 and 1915.

Thirty of these young officers were decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, nearly 700 of them were cited in orders of the day and more than 500 were wounded. Altogether, more Saint Cyr men perished on the battlefields of Morhange, Charleroi, the Marne, the Aisne and in the Vosges than were killed in the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, Jena, Wagram, Montmirail and Waterloo.

Nearly as many died on the field of honor from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, as had previously fallen from the date of the birth of the academy in 1802.

On July 20, 1914, the class of 1915 was drawn up in the spacious court of Louis XV, and with impressive ceremonies entered upon its military career under the name of Croix du Drapau (Cross of the Flag), each class at Saint Cyr always receiving at the time of its promotion a distinctive name.

Jean Allard Meus, the poet of the class, recited a patriotic poem, his only contribution to literature, but one that will make his name enduring. When he had finished reading his inspiring lines a voice cried out from among the exalted thousand young patriots.

"Swear, all of us, that when we go into action it will be in full uniform, with white gloves and plume flying in our shakos."

A thousand voices blended in one reply:

"We swear it."

Gallant Spirit Lives

Some war correspondents have thought to have discovered some d'Artagnan among the French soldiers at the front. With the cadets of Saint Cyr, the spirit of Cyrano de Bergerac and the cadets of Cascoigne may surely be said to live again.

The soldier poet, Jean Allard Meus, kept the oath that he had taken. He went into action in full uniform, the most conspicuous target of all, leading his section to the assault and was one of the first to fall.

On August 22, at Charleroi, Second Lieutenant de Fayolle, of the class of the "Croix du Drapau," received his baptism of fire. Under a furious shelling by the German artillery his men hesitated. Lieutenant de Fayolle turned to encourage them, but perceived that, though he had kept his vow to go into the fight with his white gloves, he had forgotten his red and white plume.

Immediately drawing it out of his knapsack, he stuck it into his shako and the section, electrified by his example, rushed forward.

"You are going to get yourself killed, Lieutenant," cried a corporal.

"Forward! Forward!" was the young soldier's reply as he bounded forward at the head of his men. A few minutes later he lay inanimate on the Charleroi battlefield with a bullet-hole in his forehead directly underneath the red and white plume.

Lieutenant de Castelnaud was a member of the "Montmirail" class. He, with his section, held the enemy in check half a day, and at the very moment when he had succeeded in throwing them back received his death wound.

French Joyously Brave

"He had a noble end," was the

Odd Rings Made from Shells by French in Trenches



FRENCH SOLDIERS WORKING ON
RINGS. SOME SAMPLES AND FUSE
FROM WHICH RINGS ARE MADE

New York, Nov. 27.—On exhibition now in New York are a few hundred rings made by the French soldiers in the trenches. The rings are made from the exploded shells, and have been carved and designed by the soldiers in their "idle moments."

After the first battle, desirous of securing souvenirs of the war, the soldiers found on the field of battle the fuses of the German shells. These are generally made of aluminum ring which spans that part of the fuse known as the "massette." These, approximately the size of a man's finger, were the "first trinkets of the trenches," and were simple bands which fitted

only the larger fingers of the men.

Later when they wanted to make rings smaller in diameter they melted the metal of the fuse in a camp spoon of steel and poured it into little moulds of convenient size.

Here again the ingenuity of the men, in spite of the lack of materials showed itself. The metal was melted in steel spoons, which soon became known as the "foundries of the trenches" over a wood fire, blown to a heat through a bayonet scabbard through which a hole had been pierced.

Always wishing to make the rings better, they carved them with their knives. Some sought to encrust them

with bits of copper. This was sometimes hammered into the aluminum and again inlaid.

The men who made these rings are of all classes. Some of them are jewellers. It is remarkable how they turn out such delicate work under the conditions and lacking proper tools and materials. The rings, however, retain all the charm of primitive art.

When there is a dearth of fuses the men wait impatiently for a German bombardment, and then when a shell strikes the soldiers run to the spot to search for the necessary fuses to resume the work on their rings.

Joffre Removes Ten More Of His Generals

Puts in Their 'Places' Younger
Officers Who Have Distinguished Themselves

Paris, November 27.—The constant efforts of Gen. Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, to keep the higher commands in the charge of men of proved vigor and initiative are exemplified once more by an announcement in the official journal that seven division generals and three brigadier generals have been transferred to the reserve.

Their places have been given to younger men who have distinguished themselves in recent operations. Among the officers retired are Gen. A. M. B. Drude and Gen. De Mas Latrie.

Gen. Drude came into prominence at the time of the Moroccan crisis between Germany and France in 1907. At that time he was commander of the French troops in Morocco. A large part of his life has been spent in the colonies. He is sixty-four years old.

Gen. De Mas Latrie before the war was commander of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

GERMANY CAN AFFORD TO LOSE GREECE NOW, NOTED GERMANS THINK

Declaration Against Entente, On
Other Hand, Would Be
Fatal to British

The following special cable dispatch from the New York American's correspondent in Berlin presents the best German thought on the attitude of Greece in the present Balkan crisis. It is the first authoritative statement of Germany's expectations and fears in the all-important situation in the Near East.

By Gustav Schweppendick
Berlin, November 23 via Rotterdam).

The attitude of Greece is being watched here with the tensest interest. She must decide soon, in favor of the allies or of the Central Powers.

Germany is prepared for either eventuality. A high official of the Foreign Office said to me today:

"Greece is balancing in the air. She must decide immediately which way she will turn. The German Government awaits this decision with cool reserve, for it need hardly be

emphasized that we are prepared for all military eventualities.

"As to the attitude of the entente allies toward Greece, there are hardly words severe enough to express our indignation or to characterize the bulldozing tactics by which the allies expect to drive a weak nation into war against her will.

"By starving her and threatening to bombard her ports, these self-styled 'defenders of small nations' are showing their true colors."

By Maximilian Harden

Foremost German Editor

All depends on which side will have the bigger army available. If Kitchener succeeds in assembling a large force in Greece, that country will not attack the allies.

If Greece should decide in favor of the allies the task of the Central Powers would become more difficult, for Rumania might in that way be coaxed into the allies' fold. But this could not change the final result, for the German General Staff has plans prepared to overcome all these obstacles should the necessity arise.

By Major Morant

Eminent Military Critic

Greece will try her utmost to wriggle out of the difficult position created by the entente without going to war either way.

But Greece will disarm the Serbian troops crossing her border. If she should not do this, the Central Powers could consider it a casus belli.

It is my belief that, had she so desired, Greece would have decided in favor of the entente long ago.

Greece's entrance into the war might have had important results four weeks ago, but it is of no material consequence now.

If Greece joins the Central Powers, she will be compelled to demand the withdrawal of the entente troops from Salonika. Greece has now an army of half a million men, and would be able without help to make her demands effective.

Greece, by joining the Central Powers, would make England's loss of prestige in the Balkans final.

Her action would also drive Rumania

into the arms of the Central Powers and release the Entente and Turkish troops now warring the Greek frontier.

On the other hand, the allies would destroy Greek commerce and close Greek ports.

Should Greece go with the entente it could no longer save Serbia. Our armies and Bulgaria's would have to fight against the army around Salonika, but the road to Constantinople would still be kept open.

By Captain Persius

Leading German Naval Authority

The Greek Government is in an extremely difficult position. The military and diplomatic successes of the Central Powers are undoubtedly weighing heavily with the King and his Ministers in forming a decision. On the other hand, the Greek cities

are open to attack from the sea by the allied fleet; as there are no fortifications of any importance.

The Greek fleet would not count, comprising as it does only two former American cruisers, one armored cruiser and some small vessels. Greece has only two submarines.

In case of deciding against the allies, Greece would have to sacrifice her harbor cities, including Athens. For myself, I cannot judge whether the Greek Government is prepared to make such sacrifices.

However, the allies' troops now landed at Salonika would be a valuable pawn in the hands of Greece should she declare war against the allies. These troops could be held as hostages.

My opinion is that Greece will continue neutral.

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PRESIDENT PREPARES TO REGULATE RATES ON OCEAN-GOING TRAFFIC

Expected He Will Ask Congress
To Vest Power in Proposed
Shipping Board

FOREIGN FREIGHT AIMED AT
Secretary of Commerce Red-
field Has Ordered the New
Ship Bill Drafted

Washington, November 27.—President Wilson is expected to recommend to Congress, in connection with the new Ship Purchase Bill, that power be vested in the proposed Shipping Board to regulate the rates and practices of all steamship lines plying to and from American ports, in much the same manner as the railroads are now regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Plans for the new legislation propose that the Shipping Board shall consist of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce and three Shipping Commissioners.

The rate-making power to be asked for will cover the rates of foreign as well as domestic steamship lines and apply to shipments which originate in foreign countries but are destined to points in the United States. Advisers of the President are convinced that such legislation would be constitutional.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been investigating ocean freight rates for several weeks at the suggestion of the President, and it is understood to have collected much information which will be used in the expected fight over the ship purchase measure.

Carriers' Relations Revealed

Some of this information is said to reveal close relations between rail carriers in the United States and transatlantic steamship companies, particularly in matters connected with through freight shipments from interior points to foreign ports. If power is granted to the Shipping Board to prescribe reasonable rates for steamship traffic, it probably would include the power to fix, possibly in conjunction with the Interstate Commerce Commission, joint through rates from the interior to ports in other countries.

After a series of conferences with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Sweet and other officials, Secretary of Commerce Redfield has instructed Solicitor Thurman of his department to draft a new Ship Bill.

The bill will be completed early next week, when Secretary Redfield and Mr. Sweet will go over it again with a view to perfecting the details. "It is our purpose to transmit copies of the bill to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries," said Secretary Redfield today. "The bill is intended to be suggestive only and not to be final. It is designed to be the avail on which Congress may strike in perfecting a new Shipping Bill."

Will Have Broad Powers

The bill which is being drafted will provide for the creation of a board of six members, of which the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Navy will be ex-officio members. The board will have broad powers. Secretary Redfield said the bill was designed primarily to help to build up the American merchant marine, rather than to furnish auxiliary ships for the navy. He added that ships acquired under the proposed law would be available for service as naval auxiliaries in the event of war.

Fears for Defense Wilson

London, November 27.—Victor Morduck of Kansas, who is here gathering material for magazine articles, said today: "I am astounded at the extent of Great Britain's present military equipment and the people's evident determination to win the war at any cost."

"Coming fresh from the United States, where peace talk is uppermost, I am strongly impressed by the utter futility of such propaganda. I find only indignation in both high and low quarters at any American attempt to force a conclusion of hostilities, and universal ridicule for Henry Ford's plan."

Morduck said he feared Congressman Kitchin and "the anti-Wilson Democrats" in Congress may succeed in defeating the Administration's preparedness programme.

"They would be converted," he said, "if they could see the situation in England and hear the expressions on every hand of the conviction that unpreparedness alone was responsible for the allies' reverses early in the war, while it was purely by virtue of her complete preparation that Germany won her successes during the first year of the struggle."

Judy Rummy



SAVE POLISH NATION FROM OBLITERATION, SIENKIEWICZ PLEADS

Creeping Death Threatens 23
Million People with Extermination, Says Author

By Henryk Sienkiewicz
(Author of "Quo Vadis," "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," etc.)
Paris, November 25.—One of the most urgent duties of the friends of humanity is to save the Polish nation from obliteration, with which the war threatens her.

It is impossible to picture the frightful sufferings my fellow-countrymen have endured in the last sixteen months. I personally have collected \$1,000,000 for distribution to the sufferers of Poland, but this is only a drop in the ocean.

Unhappy Belgium has suffered less than we. Whilst the Belgians are closely united and defend their own common cause, 1,500,000 Polish troops are compelled to fight one another in a fratricidal struggle.

Belgium was ravaged by war for four weeks, but for a whole year Poland has been the arena for the bloodiest battles of this war. Over a territory equal to England and Scotland together, with a population surpassing that of Spain, the immense Russian, German and Austrian armies have advanced and retreated. What this means you can only understand after an inspection of the country. From the Prussian to the Lithuanian frontiers the ground has been conquered over and over again; village by village and inch by inch. Most of the towns have been burnt and thousands of villages razed to the ground.

Tremendous Emigration of Poles
Before the war there were three Poles inhabiting by 23,000,000 Poles. How many of these people will remain at the end of the war? The movements of the armies brought tremendous emigration. First, there was the exodus of the population of Galicia to the interior of Austria. Then the Russian armies, in their retreat, burnt everything behind them to hamper the Teutons. They took with them all the population of the provinces east of the Vistula. Now the Germans are attempting to attract to their munition factories 400,000 Polish workmen living in the industrial region.

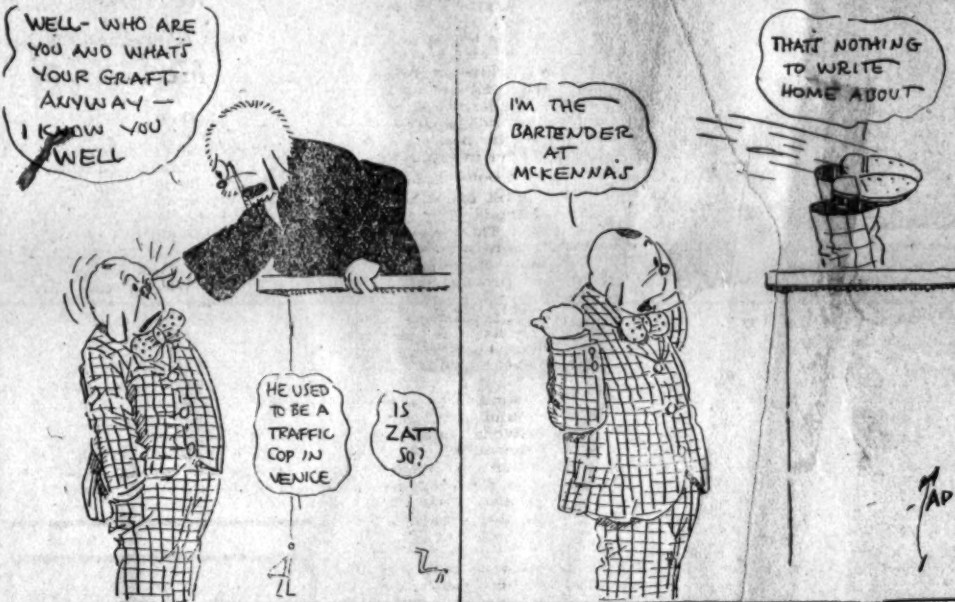
The Germans are careful not to revive the Lodz factories because of the fear of eventual competition. They prefer to transport Polish labor to Germany. Part of these refugees and forced laborers doubtless will return to Poland after the war. Those who won't return are the innumerable victims of famine and disease.

Live stock, metals and agricultural instruments having been requisitioned, the Polish soil cannot be cultivated. Women and children are drawing the plow, but they have no seed to sow. That's why the Polish peasants have drifted in masses into the towns, accentuating the already horrible famine.

Worse Than in Medieval Times
For months the people have suffered from lack of food. The famine is worse than any experienced in medieval times. Infectious mortality and disease epidemics surpass imagination. The people are burning the remnants of unworn furniture to warm themselves this winter.

To save Poland the first necessity is to rescue the people from the creeping death, which threatens them with utter extermination. We must prevent Poland from becoming a colonized land. The Pope understands the peril. He ordered collections in behalf of Poland throughout the world.

In the United States 3,000,000 Polish emigrants are organizing themselves to come to replace their dead and dying brothers the day Poland is declared free. Meanwhile they are sending American dollars. France, England, Australia and New Zealand also are helping considerably, but only by a tremendous world-wide effort can oppressed and stricken Poland be saved.



Paris Revives Gaiety as Rich Americans Fill Hotels

French Capital, in the Midst of a Social Resurrection,
Takes On Appearance of Days Before War

By C. F. Bertelli

Paris, November 11.—For the first time since the war began, Paris is in the midst of a social revival. It has already greatly stimulated the trade in luxuries. Hotel men report a marked influx of visitors and first class hotels like the Ritz, Crillon, Meurice and Edouard VII. are gradually getting back their money spending American clientele of the pre-war days.

At most of the big restaurants, especially the Ritz, Cafe de Paris and Ciro's, tables have to be booked in advance. A representative American crowd lunching at the Ritz today included the Duchess of Marlborough, who snatched a few hours from the hospital wards behind the battle line to come to Paris to look over the Winter fashions. Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lohr, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Garrett, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mrs. Tiffany, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Anthony J. Drevel and Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley Mott.

Theatricals Lighter

A gay night is being thrown into Paris' life on the eve of the Winter. Not only are fresh theaters reopening every week, but their bills reflect lighter spirits than at any time since Germany rushed on Paris.

For instance, with the Germans fifty miles from the gates of the Gay City the popular star, Mlle. Mistinguett, is amusing smart crowds at the Olympia music hall in a revue called "Kiss Me," whilst a typical French farce entitled "Love's Vacations" is making a good profit at the Theater Michel. Of purely patriotic shows there are only a few, the most recent being "We Must Get It" (meaning Alsace-Lorraine), which is being performed at the Palais-Royal, a theater hitherto exclusively devoted to the most risqué comedies.

Plenty of money is being spent in the Rue de la Paix. American women are flocking as of old to Paquin's, Douillet's, Premet's and the other big costumers to buy their winter

clothes, and it is also noteworthy that fashionable people are effecting no saving when they purchase jewels in Paris in war time. Indeed, prices of all luxuries are maintained, and it is a most significant fact that there is plenty of money about to buy them.

Much As It Used To Be
But for the fear of raiding aircraft and the consequent complete darkening of the city at night, Paris is now very much as it used to be, and Americans who daily arrive here expecting to see hotels boarded up and the big shops turned over to ambulance organizations and knitting clubs are quickly disabused.

With a brave heart Paris smiles every day at the vitriolic articles of ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau, who for the last three months has not let a day pass without incorporating in his morning prose the phrase "And the Germans are still at Noyon"—that is, about fifty miles from Paris.

Americans Royal Guests
Yesterday American society people in Paris were bidden to the Neuilly mansion of the Duchess of Vendôme, who is sister of Albert, King of the Belgians. Over the tea table she warmly thanked them for all they had done for Belgium in the direction of charities. The Duchess' reception was given at the express wish of the King.

Among the many Americans present were Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. Harjes, Mrs. Edith Wharton, the novelist; Walter Gay, the painter; ex-Minister and Mrs. John W. Garrett, Princess Poniatowski (formerly Miss Catherine Goddard), Lady Alan Johnstone, who has just started the Ris-Oranges Hospital, of which Dr. Joseph Blake is the head surgeon; Mrs. George Munroe, Mrs. John Munroe, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Frederic Coudert, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; J. Hildgely Carter, Hugh Reid Griffin and John Jacob Hoff.

ALLIES MUST MOVE AGAINST SOFIA NOW DECLARES HANOTAUX

'Salonica Leads There or Nowhere; 'Are We Safe There?' He Asks

By Gabriel Hanotaux

Former Foreign Minister of France.
Paris, November 25.—The visit of Lord Kitchener and Denys Cochin to Athens has not been fruitless. It is stated that Greece is ready to accede to all of the allies' demands except participation in the war.

But what Greece seeks is to gain time, whereas time is working against us in the Balkans with fearful rapidity.

The Serbian army is almost exhausted. The curtain which she placed between the German, Austrian and Bulgarian armies and the French troops is growing thinner daily. How long will it be before the Franco-British force has to bear the weight of the attacks of all the enemy armies?

I was important for us to go to Salonica, but principally for the purpose of joining forces with the Servians and succoring them. Unhappily, Serbia did not receive help in time. The junction of our forces was not obtained.

Now the question is whether we are safe at Salonica. The retention of the port is important for the maintenance of the Mediterranean balance of power. But Salonica cannot be defended at Salonica any more than Antwerp could be defended at Antwerp.

The fate of Salonica will depend on whether the allies can cover it with a big army, and, using the port as a base, push northward a big offensive which, in general terms, can now only take the direction of Sofia.

Now that the Serbs are thrown back, Salonica leads to Sofia or nowhere. Sofia will be the eventual point of departure for the two divergent campaigns which Germany and Austria may undertake once they are complete masters of the Constantinople route.

One campaign would take them through Constantinople to Syria and Egypt. The other, whereof less has

GERMANY IS PREPARED FOR WAR OF EXHAUSTION

'People Desire Only Worthy
Peace and Will Never Diminish Their Aim'

MAX HARDEN'S STATEMENT

'War Must Not Be Shortened
A Day by Fear Of
Privations'

Berlin, via London, Nov. 25.—Maximilian Harden devotes the current number of Zukunft to a general review under the title, "Yearning for Peace."

He warns his readers there may be sooner or later air raids on Germany like the Zeppelin raids on England. Harden says:

"Will there be a separate peace with Russia? I never believed in the conclusion of any separate peace and it is evident to politicians that a separate peace with Russia is more improbable than a separate peace with any other great power."

The article concludes: "None of Germany's enemies has been disarmed. None seems near a collapse and the mightiest of them, England, cannot honestly be said to have even been seriously wounded. All believe in victory and are absolutely determined to secure victory by all possible means."

"A war of exhaustion—an end which is beyond the range of human vision! This knowledge is in every brain and Germany's people will laugh at any fool who whispers that they have already made sacrifices enough."

"They will gladly submit to far shorter rations, for the German people desire only a worthy peace and will never diminish its aims. The war must not be shortened a day by fear of privations and the war must not last a day longer than is required by regard for the heritage of our fathers and the future of our children."

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GOSSIP

Today's Football

No Game in First Division
The first division match, which should have been played this afternoon, between the police and S.F.C., has been postponed owing to the inability of the S. F. C. to raise a representative team.

DIVISION II. LEAGUE

T. H. S. v. S. P. S. Old Boys
The above match will be played on the Recreation Club's Ground today, play to commence at 3 p.m. The following will represent the Public School:

A. H. Remedios; A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.) and B. H. Smith; H. J. Sanft, T. Roberts, and F. Madar; A. V. White, G. Madar, C. Ollerdesen, H. Sterlingwerf, and H. V. Rowland.

The following team will represent the Hanbury School: Madar; Turner and Kabetitz; Wittack, Haas and S. Emamooden; Maltland, Gifford, Peterson, Hayward and T. Emamooden. Reserves—Smith and Klyhn.

Police 2nd XI v. S. F. C. 2nd XI
This match will be played on the Police ground at 2.45 p.m.

The Police will be represented by—Macmillan; Mackenzie and Dunne. Foley, W. Robertson and Kilkenny; Knight, Clissold, Watson, Colter and Jefferson. Reserves, Withers, Bridger and Paterson.

Referee: Mr. W. J. Moyhing.

St. X. F. C. v. Customs F. C.

To be played on St. Xavier's ground in Hongkew Park today at 2.45 p.m. The following will represent the St. Xaviers:—Ed. J. Bretfeld, P. Oliveros, C. Encarnacao, V. Xavler, V. Elliot, H. Favacho, A. Gutierrez, J. Goulis, G. Norris, A. Aguilar and L. Xavier.

Referee:—Mr. Landers.

Hockey Today

A mixed match will be played at 10 a.m. on the Polo Ground between Light Blues and Dark Blues. The teams are as follows:—

Dark Blues—Mrs. Lee, Miss M. Morton, L. R. Wheen, N. Mathieson, Miss Dixon, G. O. Jackson, E. W. Hubbard, Miss Van Corbach, H. M. Mann, Miss Tod (Captain), and M. A. Annett. Reserve, Miss White.

Light Blues—Miss McKay, J. A. Donnelly, Miss A. Morton, N. O. Liddell, Miss Hewitt, S. B. Sorensen, J. F. Cafe, Miss Miller, W. T. Bertonshaw, Miss K. Flood (Captain), and Miss Scott. Reserve, Miss Brown.

Referee—Mr. W. J. Burke Scott.

Silks v. 'E' Co. S. V. C.
A friendly match will be played on the Widow's Monument Ground at 2.45 p.m.

'E' Co. will be represented as follows:—J. H. Crocker (Capt.), H. C. Pullen, F. J. W. Melville, F. L. Smith, A. Lester, P. F. Billington, A. J. Brown, H. J. Cooper, E. F. Bothwell, T. L. Rawsthorne, A. E. Hayward.

Referee, E. Leitao.

Tomorrow's Match

The Equivalent Sporting Association v. The Willows Football Club

This game will take place at the Hongkew Recreation Ground tomorrow. Kick off at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the E. S. A.:—L. Encarnacao; F. Barradas and R. Roberts; F. Remedios, W. Dissmeyer (Capt.) and L. Barreira; V. Machado, R. Carnavaro, R. Souza, A. d'Almeida and W. Spencer Osoiro. Reserves—W. A. Singer, N. Haas and H. Ettinger.

Referee:—Mr. F. Madar.

Baden-Powell Boy Scouts

General Troop orders for the week ending January 8:—

Tuesday 4th.—Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m. Patrol Leaders meeting 6.45 p.m.

Thursday 6th.—Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m. Orderly patrol parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m. Officers meeting 8 p.m.

Saturday 8th.—Troop parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Fieldwork. Football match v. 5th Chinese Troop. See special Orders.

Orderly Patrols for the week "Wolf and Beaver."

Orderly Officer for the week A. S. M. Szigetvary.

Section Orders

Cathedral School:—Thursday 8th.—Patrol Leaders Instruction 5.30 p.m.

Public School:—Monday 3rd.—Parade at Headquarters 7.30 a.m.

Thursday 6th.—Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School:—Monday 3rd and Thursday 6th.—Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m. Wednesday 5th.—Parade at Headquarters 5 p.m.

Fitzroy Lloyd, Acting Scoutmaster.

ALI BABA BOOKING

Reports from the stage-management, at the Lyceum Theater, give the good news that the rehearsals of the pantomime are proceeding with a smoothness which bespeaks a successful opening next Saturday night. The booking plan will be opened Monday the 3rd instant at Messrs. Moutrie and Co.'s music-store, and those intending to be in the Lyceum, Saturday night, would be well advised to be in Messrs. Moutrie's early Monday morning.

Fulton to Be Willard's First Opponent



FRED FULTON.

Fred Fulton, who will in a 20 round bout at New Orleans during Mardi Gras week, have first chance at Champion Willard's title, is a giant from Oklahoma who has come into prominence only within the last few months. He is several years younger than the champion, but almost as large—only two inches shorter and twenty pounds lighter. Fulton has been taken seriously only within the last month or two. Within that time he knocked out in quick succession Terry Kellar, Arthur Pelky and Andre Anderson.

Prof. Bingham Tells How To Develop Speed And Strength By Wrestling

By Prof. Will Bingham (Catch-as-Catch-Can Expert)

I am writing this article chiefly for the benefit of men who are engaged in sedentary occupations and for boys who are not as strong physically as they should be. For persons in these two classes my prescription is wrestling. Long study of physical culture has convinced me that this is the best and most interesting exercise.

To a man who has permitted his body to become soft and flabby through years of neglect and to the boy who is naturally frail the thought of wrestling may sound a trifle terrifying. Of course I do not mean that the person in poor physical condition should get down immediately to the rough work of the mat. That would be suicidal.

But any man who is not absolutely crippled can become a fair wrestler and in a shorter space of time than he might think. Wonders have been accomplished with men or boys who were almost unfit physically for the slightest strain on their strength and with only about fifty half-hour lessons under a competent instructor. Make Haste Slowly.

By a competent instructor I mean a man who knows something more than the wrestling holds. I mean a man who takes into consideration the state of mind of his pupil. There are some men who pose as physical culture instructors who want to show their own physical prowess at the start. They handle the soft man or the frail boy too roughly and in one lesson they succeed in convincing them that it is impossible for them to become strong physically.

That is the wrong way. I have never even bruised one of my pupils but I have taken some hard knocks

myself just to get them interested in the game and to convince them that there was some chance for them to increase and to utilize their own strength.

Few men or boys have the heart to stick with any form of necessary exercise unless it is made interesting to them. It will not be that unless they can see a chance of big improvement. They must feel themselves gaining strength and skill with every effort.

Dull routine gymnasium work might achieve some results in time for the person who is defective physically, but there always is the danger that the patient will quit because of the monotony or only go through the work in a listless fashion. Like everything else exer-

cise must be taken with a will if there are to be any decided good results.

Improves Body and Mind

Wrestling, when it is properly taught, does hold the interest of the pupil or the patient. There are innumerable holds and tricks which keep not only the body alert, but the brain also. Whether the pupil is a man or a boy he feels some thrill of pleasure and delight in his strength when he is able to get one of these holds on his antagonist. He gets interested and wants to learn every hold. In his quest for this knowledge every muscle of his body is brought into play and his mind is constantly kept alert.

If they are properly watched the boy who starts at this work physically defective, and the man who is shortwinded and paunchy can, in as short a time as six months, indulge with perfect safety in fairly rough mat work. Wrestling of the proper sort is entirely safe. There is the sharp physical contact, but there is no brutality and nothing to rouse instincts of brutality as is the case in fighting, or in boxing, which is really slugging thinly disguised sometimes.

I have one boy in my classes who has trained with me about a year. He was a frail little fellow when he first came. Even now in his street clothes he does not exactly look like a very formidable athlete. But he is one of the best wrestlers at his weight I ever saw.

Youngster Fooled Expert

I had a bit of fun with him at a little entertainment I gave a few weeks ago. There was a professional wrestler there who wanted to show off a little. I arranged a bout between the professional and my boy pupil.

When the professional saw the lad he took me aside and said: "Let the little fellow be as rough as he pleases. Tell him that I won't throw him hard."

I had to smile a bit at that. When the first round of the bout came off the professional was working his hardest for a fall, but the little fellow had him where he could do nothing and the professional began to look foolish. When the resting time came the professional wrestler came over to me winded and very weary.

"For heaven's sake," he gasped. "Ask that little fellow not to make a monkey out of me in the next round. I'm all in." And the professional certainly looked it.

This little incident goes to demonstrate what I always have maintained, that wrestling is one of the best means of self-defense. And a knowledge of wrestling can be obtained without rousing any brutal instincts.

Another advantage of wrestling as an exercise for the man or boy who has a minimum amount of time to devote to the care of his body is that it requires little equipment. He can build muscle and develop physical strength in his own home with no more equipment than a wrestling mat.

The typical case which I handle is the busy man who began life with a fairly good physique. Through years of neglect he has allowed his muscles to get flabby. While he is not absolutely run down he is very well on the way.

In the first lessons he is timid. He has no confidence in his body.

He feels that the old strength has gone and he shrinks from a fall. Such a case has to be handled with care at first. The man's confidence in his physical being has to be brought back gradually.

In the first lessons he may not be able to stand more than ten minutes of real exercise. But gradually he gets his wind back. Muscles that have become atrophied from lack of use begin to reform and the man's confidence in himself returns. He tries for a hold with the zest of delight of a boy and he welcomes a fall and glories in his ability to withstand the shock. In time and with wise supervision he becomes himself again.

Developing a boy who is slightly defective physically is accomplished in the same fashion. Carefully supervised exercise will develop muscle just as easily as it will restore muscle that has deteriorated because of lack of care.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize my contention that wrestling taken as an exercise and under competent supervision is the best exercise to build up the body and to keep it in perfect condition.

Johnny Dundee Offers Freddie Welsh \$12,000 To Meet Him In Title

New York, November 19.—"Scotty" Monteth is back with the boys once more. The wealthy millionaire manager of Johnny Dundee returns from the West with a loud yell which will be heard around the globe. It seems that as soon as Scotty hopped down from the Pullman he read about Harry Pollok beseeching the world in general to select an opponent for Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion.

"If Pollok wants Welsh to get a fight I'll guarantee him \$12,000 if he will allow Welsh to box Dundee twenty rounds to a decision at New Haven, Connecticut, on New Year's Day, spluttered Scotty yesterday, and I'll put up a substantial forfeit to bind the match."

Scotty also declared he offered Pollok that amount earlier in the year, but that 'Arry passed it up, saying that Welsh was going to the Coast to rest up. Now that Freddie and Pollok are gallivanting around the country telling their troubles to all, Scotty feels that he will be able to help them out with this offer.

Of all the candidates mentioned a few million times as possible contenders for the lightweight crown Dundee stands out as the most logical. He is one of the very few that can make the required lightweight limit. He has shown speed enough to be considered really dangerous, for he has gone over the route often enough with pretty good battlers. Therefore this proposition seems a pretty good one for Harry to nail.

From the depths of Chicago come reams of copy telling all about the voting contest out there selecting Charley White as Welsh's next opponent. This contest was strictly impartial, even if Charley lives in Chicago.

In this vicinity Dundee is the candidate, and in every other city there is some local lad that looms up as the real rival for the laurels. 'Tis a terrible drop for fighting to adopt political methods to get publicity. Still it's something new.



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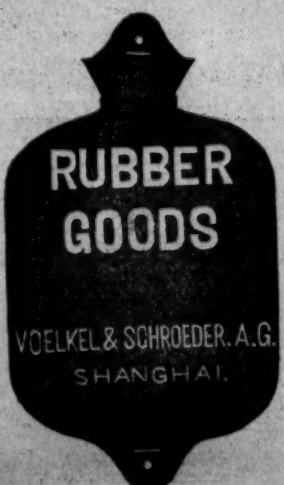
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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor

WEATHER

Fog at the mouth of the Yangtsze-kiang.
Very variable breezes along the
whole coast.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 1, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

Mr. Arnold Bennett's Views

(New York American)

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT, wit, scholar, fine writer and true blue Briton, is one of the few men of letters on either side of the Atlantic who have been able to keep their heads cool and their judgments reasonably fair during this war.

In a long leader in the London Daily News, which is well-known to be the semi-official mouthpiece of Premier Asquith, Mr. Bennett has told a few dispassionate truths which England and Europe ought to heed.

Mr. Bennett says bluntly that neither Germany nor the allies can accomplish the impossible, by which we take it he means that neither can win a decisive military triumph on all the fronts.

Mr. Bennett also says bluntly that all the Powers, including England, are at the end of their financial endurance.

Mr. Bennett then formulates what he believes to be reasonable terms of peace—the evacuation of Belgium and the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

It is natural to infer that these are the views of Premier Asquith. It is natural, too, to think that the Premier has in mind some concessions to be granted to Germany elsewhere.

These are terms of peace to which Germany, of course, after her military triumphs, might not listen. But the significance of them is that they disclose a leaning toward peace negotiations of some kind on the part of the British writers and statesmen. That Germany is also ready to talk peace seems certain.

We think we perceive a rift, at least, in the war-cloud. Heaven send that it may widen until the glad sunlight of peace does flood war-weary and wretched Europe.

Whitlock at Home

(New York World)

AFTER several years of turbulent political life as Mayor of Toledo, Brand Whitlock hoped as United States Minister to Belgium to gain the repose necessary to literary undertakings for which he was well qualified. By one of those freaks of fate against which men contend in vain, he found himself in a few months at the very storm center of the fiercest of all wars.

How well he has served his country and mankind under conditions as appalling as unexpected is a matter of record honorable alike to him and to the United States. Accredited to a King without a country, he has been a plenipotentiary only in name, and yet in point of achievement the careers of few trained diplomats can compare with his own. In dealing with enormous difficulties he has been wise, courageous and tactful. By deed and by word he has upheld the highest standards of neutrality, reminded conqueror and conquered of duty and responsibility, gained universal respect and, so far as we know, incurred not a single reproach. It is in every way fitting that Mr. Whitlock should be received with great distinction at the national capital and at his home in Ohio.

Germany's War-Time Devices

(New York World)

EXISTING chiefly on its own resources, Germany through necessity has had to find means to replace many of the staples abundant under normal conditions. Economy in consumption and state-regulated distribution of food were problems more easily handled. By the closing of the seas to its ships, the nation was shut off from traffic in raw materials essential in the manufacture, and when the stocks on hand were exhausted, only by creating something of its own could its needs be met.

In the highly developed use of substitutes and adulterants under stress of war the national genius for organization has had at its command the best experts and a highly trained industrial class. While war has caused these changes from past methods, out of the war may come new processes of manufacture too

advantageous to be abandoned with the return of peace. It would be strange if many of the lessons learned under the compulsion of circumstances should not be turned to lasting profit when once more the powers of the nation in commerce and industry are brought into competition with its old rivals. The habit of using substitutes in manufacture is not easily broken off, unless they prove more expensive than the materials for which they were substituted.

Importance Of Inland Waterways

At previous gatherings of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association and in the efforts that have been made to impress upon congressional committees the uses that will be subserved by linking up the inner ways along the Atlantic coast stress has been laid mainly upon the fact that this inner way is needed by the immense waterborne commerce of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The importance of the proposed chain of inner channels as a means of increasing the efficiency of the navy in case of war with a foreign power, or a combination of foreign powers, has been treated as of secondary consideration. The importance of this landlocked route for ships of commerce has never been overstated, but its significance in the development of an adequate coastal defense scheme is only beginning to be understood.

The Kiel canal has thus far saved the German navy from an enforced fight to the finish with the combined French and British navies, which, conjointly, outlast the German navy in proportion of three to one. The Kiel canal has furnished a landlocked rendezvous with approaches protected by mine fields. The proposed chain of inner ways along the Atlantic coast would serve other purposes than that of a refuge for American ships. It would be a way through which submarines and scout ships could move up and down the coast for 3,000 miles and a protected route for the movement of troops from one coastal defense to another.

It is expected that both Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary Daniels of the Navy, will deliver addresses at the Savannah convention explaining the absolute necessity of the inner way to the proper development of a coastal defense scheme. The linking up of the waterways with which nature has paralleled the Eastern coast of the United States can probably be accomplished at less than one-fifth the cost of opening a channel across Panama. As a part of the national defense scheme, the Atlantic inner way will certainly not be of less potential consequence than the Panama like. Baltimore American.

Travelettes

Paestum

SOUTH of Salerno, Italy lies a low, marshy and malarious stretch of seacoast, which is one of the most dreary and deserted parts of southern Europe. The few peasants who live there exist by herding half-wild African swamp buffalo, which were imported by the Saracens centuries ago and found a congenial home in the muddy waste. Everywhere along this unlovely coast are wide stretches of shallow water and marsh grass, from which at evening rise droning clouds of mosquitoes.

A chance traveler through this part of Italy, who was not familiar with it, would see in the distance, rising right out of this dreary waste, the great pillars and capitals of three perfect Greek temples, shining white in the sun. So unexpected is their appearance, so strange their utter loneliness and isolation, that he is tempted to believe them a mirage—a trick of the vaporous air and the sunlight.

These singularly perfect ruins are very real, however, and so substantial that they have endured some twenty-five centuries, and show scant signs of decay. They are the famous ruins of Paestum, which are now visited by many tourists from Salerno every year. They are interesting as being among the most perfect remains of Doric architecture, and because of their peculiar history.

According to the generally accepted theory, the town which stood here was founded by the Greeks of Sybaris, on the Ionian Sea, who needed an outlet for their increasing population. The greatest of the three temples was dedicated to Poseidon, the God of the Sea, and Poseidonia the city was then called. It embraced several square miles, as the remains of its walls still show.

It was six centuries before Christ that this city was built, and at that time it had a dry and salubrious situation. The conversion of its site into a marsh was the result of the silting up of a small river, which dammed itself and flooded the country. Poseidonia fell from its high estate, became a small Christian village, and was finally abandoned sometime in the ninth century.

The strangest thing about these temples is that they were then forgotten and were not rediscovered until the middle of the eighteenth century. It adds to the dignity of the lonely ruins to know that for nearly nine hundred years they endured untouched and unseen by men.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE

VI--Long Risks And Big Profits

By Frederic J. Haskin

COLUMBUS, N. M., November 20.—There are two ways of getting rich on the border nowadays. One way is to stay on the American side and attend to your business. The other is to go into Mexico. By the latter method you may make a great deal of money in a short time. You may also lose your original investment, and incidentally your life.

A good example of the man who takes a long risk for a big profit is a certain New Mexican cattleman. There was in circulation on the border a large amount of Villa fiat money—bills printed by the Villa faction, redeemable when they should have control of the government. The money has recently been repudiated, and you can buy a thousand dollars for a few cents in American silver. At the time, however, it was worth three or four cents on the dollar in El Paso. The cattleman bought several thousand dollars worth, and made a flying trip far into the interior of Mexico. As he penetrated deeper into Villa territory, his Villa currency grew more and more valuable, until several hundred miles from the border it was worth forty and fifty cents on the dollar. Then he bought cattle. He might pay a hundred dollars in the fiat money for a cow, and the animal would still cost him less than five dollars. When he crossed the border on his way out he would have to pay an export duty of about eight dollars a head in good American silver, but those were still very cheap cattle.

When you consider the risks he took, his profits do not seem so large. Such speculation in currency is naturally discouraged by the party issuing the paper, and he might have been turned back, if not imprisoned, at any time. The American cattleman is the favorite prey of the bandit. He might well have been held for ransom, as a number of his fellows have been held, and killed if that ransom were not promptly forthcoming.

He might have been shot by excited soldiery if the United States government had happened to displease the faction through whose territory he was traveling. Charles Boone was so killed in a passenger train a few miles below Juarez, by indignant Villa soldiers who had just heard of the American recognition of Carranza. Boone and a companion were returning from the interior after a cattle-buying trip. They suspected trouble, and the other man hid under the coal in the engine tender, but Boone was too late. His companion came through safely under the coal and brought the story to El Paso.

There are good profits on cattle bought in the interior even when they are paid for in "gold," as American money is called locally. A little silver goes a long way, a few miles from the border. The principal item in the cost is the export duty, which is levied by the faction holding the line at the point where the cattle are crossed to the United States. Sometimes the duty is levied twice, when the buyer's dealings carry him through country held by more than one party.

Thus the tax may amount to as much as sixteen dollars a head, but with Mexican cattle bringing forty and fifty dollars in the United States, the game is still worth playing. A third way of making money out of Mexican live-stock is quite unattended by personal risk. This is the buying of cattle from the revolutionary factions themselves. The large scale of such business limits it almost entirely to big American dealers and commission houses. They buy in lots that run into tens of thousands of dollars. The war parties take this way of keeping up their bank accounts. The cattle are generally confiscated from the cattle barons of northern Mexico. There is one such man who was probably the largest single cattle owner in the world. His holdings were estimated at six hundred thousand head. As a matter of fact, he didn't know how many cows he had, and nobody else did. His saddle horses alone ran into the thousands.

Since war began his cattle have been a principal source of revenue for one of the factions. At first they were sold outright, and the owner got nothing. They were even killed for the sake of their hides, when it was easier to export hides than cattle. But this particular owner is a well-known and influential figure in the south-western United States. He is a prominent member of New Mexican and Texan cattlemen's associations. He protested against the purchase of his cattle by American buyers. Now an arrangement has been made by which he gets about a third of the sale price of each animal. This may be poor justice, but it is a good deal more satisfactory than to get nothing at all.

The fiat currency of the various parties is a favorite field for the speculator. Carranza money has gone up since his government was recognized, and a good deal of it was closed out at a profit. It is being bought today in expectation of further rises. The Carranza government in Mexico City itself has had to suppress false rumors that this issue was to be taken up at a very low figure. Such rumors are started by

men who want to force down the quotations and buy cheap.

Even less scrupulous men have made fortunes by counterfeiting fiat money. This is much easier than imitating any standard national currency, because the Mexican scrip is merely printed—not engraved—and generally very poorly printed at that. Moreover, counterfeiting the currency of a faction not recognized by the American government can be carried on without much fear of molestation, because it is not a legal offense.

On his side, the Mexican citizen thus exploited occasionally turns around and makes a few dollars out of his American neighbor. He does this by turning bandit and catching some American to hold for ransom. These bandits rarely or never violate the international boundary. They lie in wait just over the line until some cattleman is careless enough to cross over after stray cows. As the boundary is not marked in many places, this frequently happens. Then the cattleman has to pay whatever his captors think his bank account will stand. Two American cattlemen caught near Columbus, New Mexico, were held for ten thousand dollars. They stayed prisoners until the money came.

Among the men whose business takes them across the border, it is considered rather a humiliation to be caught. Several prominent officials of an American railway with lines in Mexico were held for ransom recently. When they came back to El Paso they stated with dignity that they had been released free of charge. But their friends are chuckling yet. They say that the bandits are richer by five thousand dollars.

In spite of the bandits, the American cattleman continues to cross the line. Americans with ranches in Mexico are still living on those ranches. In justice to the Mexican bandit it should be remarked that these cattlemen are not easy to catch or to hold. They make the life of a bandit an uncertain profession, with liberal chances of sudden death.

The conventional and everyday business venture on the border also has its ups and downs. A few special lines have been hard hit, a few others have been inflated with sudden prosperity. For the most part, the big border enterprises have been affected surprisingly little.

As an example of a big concern which has felt the disturbed conditions severely, take the case of El Paso's immense lumber mill—one of the biggest in the world. This mill is entirely dependent on Mexican logs. It maintains two great logging camps in Old Mexico, and runs the Mexican North-western Railroad as a side-line. The mill is running today at about one-tenth capacity, on account of the difficulty of getting out logs. One of the big Mexican camps is closed down altogether. In the other only a small fraction of a full force is working. There is not much left of the railway line in many places but the rails. As fast as the cars can be gotten out of Mexico, they are held in El Paso.

On the other hand, there is an oil refinery which gets all its raw material from Mexican wells. This concern says it has no trouble getting crude petroleum. A tax of fifty cents a barrel is paid to whatever faction happens to hold the wells, and this tax is too important an item to be thrown away by any Mexican leader.

Big money has been made in the rifle and ammunition trade, as well as in certain kinds of clothing and uniform cloth. Generally speaking, however, wholesale and distributing houses have lost a big volume of business across the border, and have to make up for it by working American territory more closely. There is some business done with Mexican dealers on a strictly cash basis. Foreign firms with stores in Mexico still get credit.

Business men on the border wait impatiently for the restoration of quiet. Any measure with this for its object is sure of their enthusiastic support.

Correspondence

No Arms From Indo-China

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—In your today's issue, I read a telegram sent from Peking to the German News Agency stating that it is reported from Yunnan that the rebels are receiving arms and ammunition from the French across the Indo-China boundary.

I most emphatically protest against this malicious statement which is without foundation whatever.

The frontier between Tonkin and Yunnan has always been closed to arms and ammunition traffic especially since the beginning of the European war and the French authorities have a better use of the western front for their arms and ammunition than to let them go to Chinese party leaders.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
EMILE NADGIAL.
Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1915.

Fringes Of The Fleet

II.—The Auxiliaries

By Rudyard Kipling

(In the Daily Telegraph)

Dawn off the Foreland—the young flood making

Jumbled and short and steep—

Black in the hollows and bright where it's breaking—

Askew water to sweep.

"Mines reported in the fairway."

"Warn all traffic and detain."

"Send up Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock, and Golden Gain."

Noon off the Foreland—the first eddy making

Lumpy and strong in the light.

Boom after boom, and the golf-hut shaking

And the jackdaws wild with fright!

"Mines located in the fairway."

"Boats now sweeping up the chain."

"Trawlers—Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock, and Golden Gain."

Dusk off the Foreland—the last light going

And the traffic crowding through,

And five damned trawlers with their syrens blowing

Heading the whole review!

"Sweep completed in the fairway."

"No more mines remain."

"Send back Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock, and Golden Gain."

The Trawlers seem to look on mines as more or less fairplay. But with the torpedo it is otherwise. A Yarmouth man lay on his hatch, his gear neatly stowed away below, and told me that another Yarmouth boat had "gone up," with all hands except one. "Twas a submarine. Not a mine," said he. "They never gave our boys no chance. Na? She was a Yarmouth boat—we knew 'em all. They never gave the boys no chance." He was a submarine hunter, and he illustrated by means of matches placed at various angles how the blindfold business is conducted. "And then," he ended, "there's always what he'll do. You've got to think that out for yourself—white you're working above him—same as if 'twas fish." I should not care to be hunted for the life in shallow waters by a man who knows every bank and pothole of them, even if I had not killed his friends the week before. Being nearly all fishermen they discuss their work in terms of fish, and put in their leisure fishing overside, when they sometimes pull up ghastly souvenirs. But they all want guns. Those who have three-pounders clamor for sixes; sixes for twelves; and the twelve-pound aristocracy dream of four-inchers on anti-aircraft mountings for the benefit of roving Zeppelins. They will all get them in time, and I fancy it will be long ere they give them up. One West Country mate announced that "a gun is a handy thing to have aboard—always."

"But in peace-time," I said, "wouldn't it be in the way?"

"We'm used to 'em now," was the smiling answer. "Never got to sea again without a gun—I wouldn't—if I had my way. It keeps all hands pleased like."

They talk about men in the Army who will never willingly go back to civil life! What of the fishermen who have tasted something sharper than salt water—and what of the young third and fourth mates who have held independent commands for nine months past? One of them said to me quite irrelevantly: "I used to be the animal that got up the trunks for the women on baggage-days in the old Bodiam Castle," and he mimicked their requests for "the large brown box," or "the black dress basket," as a freed soul might scoff at his old life in the flesh.

A Common Sweeper?

My sponsor and chaperone in this Elizabethan world of eighteenth-century seamen was an A. B. who had gone down in the Landrail, assisted at the Heligoland fight, seen the Blucher sink and the bombs dropped on our boats when we tried to save the drowning ("Whereby," as he said "those Germans died gottstraffen" their own country because we didn't wait to be strafed"), and has now found more peaceful days in an Office ashore. He led me across many decks from craft to craft to study the various appliances that they specialise in. Almost our last was what a North Country trawler called a "common sweeper," that is to say, a mine-sweeper. She was at tea in her shirt-sleeves, and she protested loudly that there was "nothing in sweeping." "See that wire rope?" she said. "Well, it leads through that lead to the ship which you're sweepin' with. She makes her end fast and you make yours. Then you sweep together at whichever depth you've agreed upon between you, by means of that arrangement there, which regulates the depth. They give you a glass sort o' thing for keepin' your distance from the other ship, but that's not wanted if you know each other. Well, then you sweep, as the sayin' is. There's nothin' in it."

A Block in the Traffic

Now imagine, not a pistol-shot from these crowded quays, a little Office hung round with charts that are pencilled and noted over various shoals and soundings. There is a movable list of the boats at work, with quaint and domestic names. Outside the window lies the packed harbor—outside that again the line of traffic up and down—a stately cinema-show of six ships to the hour. For the moment the film sticks. A boat—probably a "common sweeper"—reports an obstruction in the traffic lane a few miles away. She has found and exploded one mine. The Office heard the dull boom of it before the wireless report came in. In all likelihood there is a nest of mines there. It is possible that a submarine may have got in last night between certain shoals and laid them out. The shoals are being shepherd in case she is hidden anywhere, but the boundaries of the newly-discovered mine area must be fixed and the traffic deviated. There is a tramp outside with tugs in attendance. She has hit something and is leaking badly. Where shall she go? The Office gives her destination—the harbor is too full for her to settle down here. She swings off between the faithful tugs. Down coast some-one asks by wireless if they shall hold up their traffic. It is exactly like a signaller "offering" a train to the next block. "Yes," the Office replies. "Wait a while. If it's what we think there will be a little delay. If it isn't what we think, there will be a little longer delay." Meantime, sweepers are nosing round the suspected area—"looking for cuckoo's eggs," as a voice suggests; and a patrol-boat lathers her way down coast to catch and stop anything that may be on the move, for sweepers are sometimes rather careless. Words begin to drop out of the air into the chart-hung Office. "Six and a half cables south, fifteen east" of something or other. "Mark it well, and tell them to work up from there," is the order. "Another mine exploded!" "Yes, and we heard that



Fantastic Fish

THE smallest perfectly organized fishes in the world are believed to be the tiny minnows which are native to the little streams in the Everglades of Florida. They are greenish in color and are prettily speckled with jet black.

The largest fish is the shark which frequently attains a length of thirty-five feet, floating upon the water like a log. This is the only fish which possesses any brain and is therefore the highest order of piscatorial creatures. It should be remembered that the whale is not a fish. The lowest order is the Lancelot, a fish the size and shape of a toothpick. It is translucent and scaleless, almost finless and burrows in warm sand. It has no real bone, just tissue. It is a vertebrate reduced to its lowest terms. It possesses arteries, gills and stomach, all extremely diminutive.

The most unusual organism possessed by any fish is the seeing apparatus of the sole. It has two eye sockets but one of them has no eye. The other contains two eyes bulging out as though both were misplaced so that it has to turn over on its side to look around.

Effect Of The War On Birds

Such reports as have been received thus far indicate that the war will have comparatively little effect on birds. Storks, owls, swallows, and other birds that nest about buildings, having found the accustomed home destroyed, have sought other quarters; and game birds in France have displayed an unwonted tameness, owing to omission of the usual hunting; but a vast majority of wild birds have followed their ordinary habits, regardless of changed conditions. Woods daily riddled with bullets resound with the songs of nightingales, thrushes and blackbirds; after fierce night engagements in which artillery and infantry have taken heavy toll of human life, at dawn the usual

peaceful chorus has been heard floating over the corpse-strewn battlefield, pheasants and partridges have been seen strutting unconcernedly about an orchard situated directly between the opposing lines and often swept by rifle and artillery fire; and the song of a soaring skylark has been heard in a moment's cessation of the thunder of cannonading. As fearful as the war seems to us, to the birds it brings no greater cause for anxiety and terror than the constant war they endure at the hands of man in our times of peace. Rather have they shown less fear than ordinarily, nesting in trenches among the soldiers and even feeding from the hands of their late enemies.—Henry Oldys.

You sweep till this wire rope fouls the bloomin' mines. Then you go on till they appear on the surface, so to say, and then you explode them by means of shootin' at 'em with that rifle in the galley there. There's nothin' in sweepin' more than that."

"And if you hit a mine?" I asked.

"You go up—but you hadn't ought to hit 'em, if you're careful. The thing is to get hold of the first mine all right, and then you go on to the next, and so on, in a way o' speakin'."

"And you can fish, too, 'tween times," said a voice from the next boat. A man leaned over and returned a borrowed mug. 'He talked about fishing—notably that once they caught some red mullet, which the "common sweeper" and his neighbor both agreed was "not natural in those waters." As for mere sweeping, it bored them profoundly to talk about it. I only learned later as part of the natural history of mines, that if you rake the Tri-nitro-tolul by hand out of a German mine you develop eruptions and skin-poisoning. But on the authority of two experts, there is nothing in sweeping. Nothing whatever!

A Block in the Traffic

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too," says the Office. "What about the submarine?" "Elizabeth Huggins reports."

Elizabeth's scandal must be fairly high flavored, for a torpedo-boat of immoral aspect slings herself out of harbor and hastens to share it. If Elizabeth has not spoken the truth, there may be words between the parties. For the present a pencilled suggestion seems to cover the case, together with a demand, as far as one can make out, for "more common sweepers." They will be forthcoming very shortly. Those at work have got the run of the mines now, and are busily howling them up. A trawler-skipper wishes to speak to the Office. "They have ordered him out, but his boiler, most of it is on the quay at the present time, and I remember, it's the same w/ my forecast an' port rigging, sir." The Office does not precisely remember, but if boiler and forecast are on the quay the rest of the ship had better stay alongside. The skipper falls away relieved. (He scraped a tramp a few nights ago in a bit of a sea.) There is a little matter of gun-fire somewhere across the grey water where a fleet is at work. A monitor as broad as she is long comes back from wherever the trouble is, slips through the harbor-mouth, all wreathed with signals, is received by two motherly lighters, and to all appearance, goes to sleep between them. The Office does not even look up; for that is not in their department. They have found a trawler to replace the boilerless one. Her name is slid into the rack. The immoral torpedo-boat flounders back to her moorings. Evidently what Elizabeth Huggins said was not evidence. The messages and replies begin again as the day closes.

The Night-Patrol

Return, now to the inner harbor. At twilight there was a stir among the packed craft like the separation of dried tea-leaves in water. The swing-bridge across the basin shut against us. A boat shot out of the jam, took the narrow exit at a fair seven knots and rounded into the outer harbor with all the pomp of a flagship, which was exactly what she was. Others followed, breaking away from every quarter in silence. Boat after boat fell into line—gears stowed away; spars and buoys in order on their clean decks; guns cast loose and ready; wheelhouse windows darkened; and everything in order for a day or a week or a month out. There was no word anywhere. The interrupted foot-traffic stared at them as they slid past below. A woman beside me waved a hand to a man on one of them, and I saw his face light as he waved back. The boat where they had demonstrated for me with matches was the last. Her skipper hadn't thought it worth while to tell me that he was going that evening. Then the line straightened up and stood out to sea.

"You never told this was going to happen," I said reproachfully to my A. B.

"No more I did," said he. "It's the night-patrol going out. Fact is, I'm so used to the bloomin' evolution that it never struck me to mention it as you might say."

Next morning I was at service in a man-of-war, and even as we came to the prayer that the Navy might "be a safeguard to such as pass upon the sea on their lawful occasions," I saw the long procession of traffic resuming up and down the Channel—six ships to the hour. It had been hung up for a bit, they said.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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Tint cards and further particulars

From

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Poet d'Annunzio's Bad Time As Bomb-Thrower

M. Jean Carrere, the well-known Rome correspondent of the Temps, sends an account of a long conversation with Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, in the course of which the poet described the thrilling experiences of his flight above Trieste on August 7, last. D'Annunzio, by the way, still has the bullet which grazed his elbow and lodged in the fuselage of the waterplane on that memorable day. It is now mounted on a circlet of gold, bearing the inscription: "Trieste, 7 agosto, 1915."

"It was on the return journey," explained the poet, "that I experienced the real emotion. We had taken with us eight bombs, intending to let them drop on the warships and on the forts surrounding the city. The first seven fell successfully, as and where we wished. But when it came to the turn of the eighth bomb for some reason or

other which I cannot explain the mechanism went wrong and the bomb stuck fast half protruding, but defying our utmost efforts to release it. On the other hand it might at any moment drop of itself.

"The position was extremely critical. The Austrian waterplanes were in hot pursuit and it was time for us to return to Venice. At any sudden jerk of our machine the bomb might explode, to our utter destruction. But soon there were still graver dangers. We were now nearing Venice at full speed and a double peril threatened; either the bomb might explode just as the hydroplane struck the surface of the water, dealing death and destruction in the dock, or it might drop just as we were passing over the roofs of the city.

"This idea haunted and tortured me. Imagine me, the lover of

Venice, the passionate poet of Venice, its would-be defender—imagine me, I say, causing the destruction of a single one of its houses, or the death of one of its children! I confess that never in my life have I experienced such terror. So, while with my left hand I continued pumping petrol, with my right, plunged as far as it would go, I held on to the explosive engine with all the strength of a tenfold determination.

"At last we passed over the Lido and over the houses of Venice, and thanks to the pilot's faultless skill, settled gently on the unruffled bosom of a dock protected from the wind, and all was saved! But what minutes I had lived! The Venetians, who wanted to give me an ovation, noticed that I was rather pale. I should think so! They little suspected how near I had been to bombarding them involuntarily!"

Little Stories Of The Famous

Showing That We Are All Human

Few people are aware that one of the greatest authorities on agricultural matters in England is Sir Rider Haggard. On one occasion he was visiting a cattle show.

Coming upon a particularly fine, fat beast, he somewhat rashly undertook to guess its weight correctly.

Immediately a little cockney, who was standing by, exclaimed:

"Bet you a sovereign I can guess as near as you can!"

"Done!" replied the distinguished author. "I guess 1,638 pounds. How much do you say?"

"I guess the same," answered the cockney. "Now 'and over your money."

"Why, what do you mean?" exclaimed Sir Rider.

"Well," smiled the cockney, "I said I'd guess as near as you, and I've done so. I've guessed exactly the same!"

Sir Rider was so amused at the joke that had been played upon him that he handed over the sovereign without a word.

Mary Garden related the other day a good story as showing the forwardness of the modern American girl.

"A young lady in Philadelphia," she said, "had an uncle who had grown immensely rich, and he proposed to visit her for the first time in seventeen years.

"A day or two before his arrival she wrote to him as follows:

"It will be glorious to see you again, dear uncle. I will meet you at the station on your arrival. But I might not recognize you after all these years, and so I think it would be best for you to hold, for purposes of identification, a long string of pearls in the left hand, and a bit of fur—such as an ermine-lined sable stole, for example—in the right!"

Ex-President Roosevelt relates the following amusing hunting story:

"A fellow named Smith," he said, "had a narrow escape from being killed by a lion in Nairobi.

"When the lion closed its jaws on you," asked a friend in awestruck tones, "did you give yourself up for lost?"

"Oh, no," answered Smith calmly. "You see, when I'm at home I sleep in a folding bed!"

Senator Lodge was talking in Boston about certain investigating committees.

"They are like the brook," he said; "they flow on forever. Some of them, in fact, remind me strongly of St. Hoskins.

"St. Hoskins got a job last Spring at shooting muskrats, for muskrats overrun the millowner's dam.

"There, in the lovely Spring weather St. sat on the grassy bank, his gun on his knee, and, finding him, thus one morning, I said: "What are you doing, St?" "I'm paid to shoot the muskrats, sir," he answered. "They're undermining the dam."

Questions Answered

Russo-Japanese Losses

B. S.—According to the London Times correspondent, writing from Tokyo, July 4, 1905, the casualties of the Russo-Japanese war were as follows: Russian, army, 314,779; navy, 6,000; prisoners, 87,701. Japanese army, 163,086; navy, 3,670; prisoners, 646. The Russians lost 14 battleships, 11 cruisers and 39 other war craft. The Japanese lost 2 battleships, 4 cruisers and 6 smaller vessels.

German and Spanish

Reader.—It is just about "nip and tuck" between those who speak German and those who speak Spanish, with the advantage somewhat on the side of the German. There are about 85,000,000 German-speaking people in the world and about 82,000,000 speaking Spanish.

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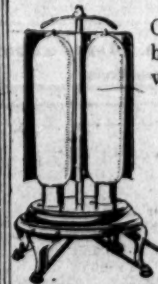
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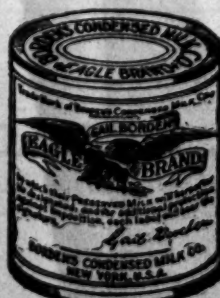
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TA CHANG KUNG SZE, 216 Thibet Road

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD. 5 " "
Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 31, 1915.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	73.30
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1870
Copper Cash	per tael 1870

Sovereigns:
buying rate @ 2-1/4 Tls. 7.93
Exch. @ 73.6—Mex. \$ 10.78

Peking Bar	401
Native Interest06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	267d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.76
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 4.74%
Consols	f —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-6 1/4
London	Demand 2-6 1/4
India	T.T. 187 1/2
Paris	T.T. 346 1/2
Paris	Demand 347
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 59 1/2
New York	Demand 59 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 76 1/2
Japan	T.T. 84 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 140 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-7 1/4
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-7 1/4
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-7 1/4
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-7 1/4
Paris	4 m-s. Cds. 2-7 1/4
Hamburg	4 m-s. —
New York	4 m-s. —

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE

£1 @ 1/2 11-1/2	£1 = Hk. Tls. 6.80
Francs	1 = Franc 4.08
Marks	1 = Marks 3.06
Gold \$	1 = Hk. Tls. 1.45
Yen	1 = Yen 1.39
Rupies	1 = Rupies 2.32
Roules	1 = Roules 2.12
Max. \$	1 = Mex. \$1.60

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Exchange Quotations

On Germany	258 1/2 nom.
Demand	259
Bank Drafts	260 1/4
Credits, 4 m-s.	303
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	303
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	306

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 73.3	
Chinese Dollars, 73.3625	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 85 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 74 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 72 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 99 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 64 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 74	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tels 89	

December 31, 1915.

Tiram Rubber Estates

We are informed by the Secretaries of the Tiram Estates, Ltd., that they are advised from Singapore of the following outputs of rubber from the above estates: February, 1915, 229 1/2 lbs., March, 1915, 658 lbs., April, 1915, 804 lbs., May, 1915, 1,123 lbs., June, 1915, 1,142 lbs., July, 1915, 1,405 lbs., August, 1915, 1,700 lbs., September, 1915, 1,700 lbs., October, 1915, 1,700 lbs.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, December 30.—According

to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 21%.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years

102 Bubbly Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

London Rubber Market

London, December 30.—Following

are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 11 1/4 d. to 4s. 0 1/4 d.

Six months forward (April to

June delivery): 3s. 11d. to 3s. 11 1/4 d.

Tendency of market: Very few

sellers.

Last Quotation, London, December

29:—

Spot: 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11 1/4 d.

Six months forward (April to June

delivery): 3s. 9 1/4 d. to 3s. 10d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Few sellers.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 31, 1915.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

H. and S. Banks \$830.00

Langkats Tls. 35.00

Shanghai Dock Tls. 59.00

International (Pref.) Tls. 76.00

Almas Tls. 22.00

Anglo Dutch x N.I. Tls. 7.00

Anglo Javans Tls. 17.50

Anglo Javans Tls. 17.70

Anglo Javans Tls. 17.80

Batu Anams Tls. 2.10

Batu Anams Tls. 2.15

Bukits Tls. 6.75

Bukits Tls. 6.80

Chengs Tls. 5.25

Chemors Tls. 2.42 1/2

Chemors Tls. 2.50

Consolidated Tls. 4.75

Consolidated Tls. 4.90

Consolidated Tls. 4.95

Consolidated Tls. 5.00

Dominions Tls. 19.25

Gulias Tls. 13.00

Gulias Tls. 13.10

Java Consolidated Tls. 28.00

Kamuntung Tls. 14.00

Karans Tls. 19.50

Karans Tls. 20.00

Kota Bahros Tls. 15.50

Kota Bahros Tls. 15.60

Kroewoeks Tls. 27.00

Permatas Tls. 6.50

Pengkalan Tls. 15.00

Pengkalan Tls. 15.50

Senambus Tls. 2.15

Senambus Tls. 2.20

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.50

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.55

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.60

Sua Manggis Tls. 7.00

Sungei Duri Tls. 15.00

Sungei Duri Tls. 15.50

Tanjung Merah Tls. 10.00

Taipingas Tls. 2.50

Taipingas Tls. 3.00

Taipingas Tls. 3.10

Tebongs Tls. 36.50

Zhangbes Tls. 37.50

Zhangbes Tls. 38.40

Zhangbes Tls. 38.25

Anglo Javans Tls. 17.85

Anglo Javans Tls. 17.90

Anglo Javans Tls. 18.00

Anglo Javans Tls. 17.90

Anglo Javans Tls. 17.85

Anglo Javans Tls. 17.85

Cathays (Pref.) Tls. 6.90

Direct Business Reported:

L. K. Mow Cotton Tls. 71.00

Almas Tls. 22.50

Anglo Dutch C.N.I. Tls. 6.60

Anglo Javans Tls. 18.00

Chemors Tls. 2.40

Chemors Tls. 2.45

Chemors Tls. 2.50

Consolidated Tls. 4.60

Dominions Tls. 19.00

Gulias Tls. 12.75

Kroewoeks Tls. 27.50

Tebongs Tls. 37.50

Zhangbes Tls. 37.50

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Noel Murray and Co., Ltd.,

write as follows in their weekly

market report:—

Local Market.—After the Christmas

holidays, the market was resumed

with some confidence and activity,

but alas! a disturbance in far off

Yunnan is reported in connection

with the impending restoration of the

monarchy. Fears of this rising

spreading to Szechuen and neigh-

bouring provinces, has caused orders

to suspend shipment of goods for the

time being, to be received in Shang-

hai, which naturally causes some

uneasiness, but the Government ap-

pears to be preparing to keep order

in the affected parts, and it is hoped the

movement will be nipped in the bud.

At the weekly sales spirited bidding

and advancing prices were witnessed

and generally clearances have been

brisk, the reports from the interior

being that stocks everywhere are

extremely small. Silver has begun to

rise once more, so the outlook for

Spot cargo is very hopeful, only

tranquillity being essential.

Yarn.—The market appears to be

checked by the reported unrest in the

interior and transactions in Indian

sorts have been small—750 bales in

all, at lower prices for the heavy

counts. Japan has traded 1,800 bales

at fairly steady rates, but one trans-

action only for Local spinnings is

recorded. Deliveries of these, how-

ever, have been on a better scale and

there are buyers for large parcels

when prices can be agreed upon.

American Goods.—The only move-

ment is in the lighter weight Shir-

tings, which come and go under the

heading of Sheetings, leaving the

statistical position of the Shirtings

about unchanged, which is certainly

not a fact. Newchwang exchange is

the same as last week, Tls. 1.192.

Auctions.—With the improvement

in prices last week, a larger quantity

was attempted, and 83,446 pieces were

sold. Probably owing to dyeing diffi-

culties, Greys are not very attractive

just now, prices nevertheless advanced

pretty well all through, about one

maize. White Shirtings were irreg-

ular, but there was a tendency to

improve. Bleached and Plain T.

Cloths and Irishes were stronger and

a few of the Jeans did better. White

Sheetings and Turkey Reds all

advanced and Velvets followed. In

the Dyed section, prices were very

strong, some of the fine Italians

putting on 5 to 6 mace; the Venetians

and Fancies also were keenly com-

peted for and increased in value.

Indo-China Co. Move

Offices To Hongkong

None But British Directors May

Now Serve; All Officers To

Receive Bonus

London, December 14.—At an

extraordinary general meeting of the

Indo-China Steam Navigation Com-

pany, the shareholders unanimously

approved an alteration in the articles,

providing for the transfer of the head

office and board of directors from

London to Hongkong.

Mr. H. Keswick, M.P., who presid-

ed, said that it was stipulated that

all the directors of the company must

be British subjects, thus going a step

beyond the recent Order-in-Council,

which required only a majority of

British directors on the board of

any such company.

NEW TARIFFS IN INDIA

Japanese Exports Affected By the

Regulations There

Japan's Consul Yatabe at Bombay

reports that the Government of India

announced in the Official Gazette on

the 18th December the new import

tariffs, to be in effect on and after

February 1 next, from which it is

learned that among the main articles

exported from Japan, clothing and

dry-goods, powdered camphor,

cement, toys, papers, stationery goods,

matches, glass wares, mat-works,

sticks, silk issues, iron wares, cloth

and valours are subject to 5 per cent

ad valorem duty as before. Cotton

cloth and knitted works are 2.5 per

cent. Cotton yarn, coal and tobacco

are free. No change was made in

the rate of camphor, nor in the

assessment of value. The new

assessment of value is as follows:—

Copper ingots..... 62 rupees per cwt.

Beet China, Japan..... 15

Java sugar above 24 Dutch Stand.

and 45 Dutch Standard 13

The rate for the above is 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have

received the following cable report

from their Singapore agents regard-

ing the rubber auction held on the

29th instant:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$198 per picul,

equivalent to 3s. 9 1/4 d. in London.

No. 1 Crape \$206 per picul, equi-

valent to 3s. 11 1/4 d. in London.

Market opened very firm but was

depressed towards the close.

Japanese Coal Stock Shows Big Decrease

Increased Demand Lessens Sup-

ply at Several of the

Depots

The stock of coal in the depots in

Kyushu, Hokkaido and Japan

provinces has decreased remarkably of

late. This is due, apparently to the

increased demand with the

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
10	P.M.	Vancouver	Tecoma Maru	Jap.	Hayley	A. T. Co.
10	P.M.	Vancouver	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	C.P.R.
21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Fr.	Hopcraft	C.P.R.
21	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co.
21	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
1	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	N. Y. K.
1	P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	N. Y. K.
1	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	P.M.	London	Antiochus	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	P.M.	London	Antiochus	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	P.M.	London	Antiochus	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	P.M.	London	Antiochus	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	P.M.	London	Antiochus	Br.	Flora	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	D.L.	Tientsin	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Tientsin	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Tientsin	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Tientsin	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Tientsin	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight, D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Dec 31	Ningbo	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
31	Ningbo	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
31	Ningbo	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
31	Ningbo	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
31	Ningbo	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.

Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Dec 31	Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
31	Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
31	Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
31	Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
31	Swatow	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.

Clearances

Date	To	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Dec 31	Tientsin, Dairen	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
31	Tientsin, Dairen	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
31	Tientsin, Dairen	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
31	Tientsin, Dairen	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
31	Tientsin, Dairen	Amoy Maru	Br.	Flora	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tonnage	Commander
Dec 2	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	2118	17 818
Dec 1	Cebu	Elcano	Am. g-b.	620	3 95
Dec 1	Yokohama	Elcano	Am. g-b.	620	3 95
Dec 1	Yokohama	Elcano	Am. g-b.	620	3 95
Dec 1	Yokohama	Elcano	Am. g-b.	620	3 95

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat "Hawke" are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Nov. 3	London, etc.	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
Nov. 21	City of Bombay	City of Bombay	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
Oct. 31	Fushimi Maru	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Nov. 25	Gleniffer	Gleniffer	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
Oct. 13	Gleniffer	Gleniffer	Br.	Flora	B. & S.
Dec. 18	Harima Maru	Harima Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Nov. 14	Hirano Maru	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Dec. 12	Kamo Maru	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Dec. 26	Kashima Maru	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Nov. 28	Katori Maru	Katori Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Dec. 14	Kioto	Kioto	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Dec. 18	Lycan	Lycan	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Nov. 27	Mentor	Mentor	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Nov. 18	Nagoya	Nagoya	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Nov. 25	Ningchow	Ningchow	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
Dec. 8	Pyrrhus	Pyrrhus	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.

For Marseilles, etc.

Polynesian Dec. 8

For Bombay

Nankin** Dec. 26

For Vancouver, etc.

Aki Maru Dec. 5

Chicago Maru Dec. 5

Hawaii Maru Nov. 20

Hazel Dollar Nov. 23

Montesle Dec. 13

Shidzuoka Maru Nov. 16

Shimo Maru Dec. 10

Tamba Maru Dec. 19

Yokohama Maru Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V. Nov. 9

Inverclyde Nov. 28

Saint Bede Nov. 13

For San Francisco, etc.

Manila Maru Dec. 24

Panama Dec. 16

Tacoma Oct. 4

Tatarrax Oct. 12

Tenyo Maru Dec. 3

For Copenhagen

Indien (E.A.C.) Nov. 4

Madala Nov. 24

Yeddo Nov. 22

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Alicious Jan. 1 Feb. 3

Atrous Dec. 11 Jan. 21

Atsuta Maru Nov. 22 Dec. 31

Fushimi Maru Jan. 15 Feb. 25

Gleniffer Nov. 12 Dec. 31

Helenus Nov. 27 Jan. 5

Hirano Maru Jan. 29 Mar. 10

Hyson Nov. 13 Jan. 8

Kamala Dec. 11 Jan. 27

Kitano Maru Jan. 1 Feb. 11

Katori Maru Jan. 5 Mar. 24

Knight Companion Nov. 27 Jan. 12

Laertes Nov. 20 Jan. 4

Laomedon Dec. 18 Jan. 28

Miyazaki Maru Dec. 18 Jan. 28

Mongara Nov. 19 Jan. 13

Mouthmouthshire Jan. 10

Nankin** Feb. 3

Nagoya Feb. 5 Mar. 23

Nellere** Dec. 16 Jan. 5

Nore Dec. 24 Feb. 10

Oupack Nov. 11 Jan. 15

Pinguey Dec. 3 Jan. 16

Priam Nov. 13 Jan. 15

Rhesus Dec. 26 Feb. 5

Sardinia** Dec. 30 Jan. 20

Telamachus Oct. 30 Jan. 5

Tottori Maru Nov. 18 Jan. 20

Yangtze Nov. 6 Jan. 2

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru Jan. 11 Feb. 8

Awa Maru Dec. 14 Jan. 11

Sado Maru Nov. 24 Jan. 9

Shidzuoka Maru Dec. 24 Jan. 20

Tamba Maru Jan. 25 Feb. 22

LEFT SYDNEY

Eastern Dec. 15 Jan. 12

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda Oct. 30 Jan. 10

City of Bristol Sept. 25 Jan. 6

City of Colombo Nov. 15 Jan. 25

Egremont Castle Oct. 15 Jan. 18

Indra Jan. 8

Kathlamba Oct. 15 Jan. 6

St. Patrick Oct. 15 Jan. 6

Welsh Prince Oct. 30 Jan. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon Dec. 26 Jan. 27

Cordillere Dec. 12 Jan. 14

Porthos Nov. 28 Jan. 1

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tongking Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru Dec. 18 Jan. 28

Mexico Maru Feb. 15

Panama Maru Jan. 16

Shinyo Maru Nov. 20 Dec. 31

Tenyo Maru Feb. 18

Toscan Prince Nov. 5 Jan. 5

**Due date is approximate

**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Miller, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyue, Capt. E. Lindstrom, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tach Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tach Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

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Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers
SALESROOMS
In 184-185A, Szechuen Road
TELEPHONE: 2653

Personal attention given to
House Auctions
A/c of Sales rendered within
3 Days of Sales.
Cash advances made on goods
entrusted to our Sale.

Terms on Application.

In place of our old

No. 3290

a new telephone number

West 1090

is now in use for our

Hiring Service

Day and Night

Oriental Automobile Co.

International

Import and Export Co.

No. 28, NANKING ROAD

To The Public: As President of the above Company I wish to announce that it is wholly American; its officers and stockholders are all Americans and it represents none but American concerns, which are the following:

Morris and Company, Packers and Provisioners, Chicago.
Supreme Condensed Milk, Seattle.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.
St. Louis Brass Co., St. Louis.
Original Allegretti Chocolate Cream Co., New York.
Luminous Unit Co., St. Louis.
Lake Breeze Motor Fan Co., Chicago.
National Motor Car Co., Indianapolis.
Long Distance Spark Plugs, Indianapolis.
Miami Motor and Cycle Mfg. Co., Merkle Motor Cycles, Miami Motor Cycles, Middletown, Ohio.
Pratt and Lambert Paint Co., Varnishes and Enamels, Buffalo.

Yours Truly,

E. G. BRODE,

President.

FOR SALE

If you have an old **SEWING MACHINE** of any make, and wish to buy a new one, we will make you a liberal allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.,

Sales Department,
Phone 2736. P. 474, Nanking Road, and 21a, Haining Road.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices

LARGE, AIRY, COMFORTABLE FLAT FOR RENT

in heart of city

We have for rent, from Febr. 1st, the second floor of 78, Szechuen Road, at present undergoing alterations and redecoration. This apartment is large, airy, and one of the most comfortable in the downtown district. Long lease if desired. The rent is reasonable.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,

25, Kiangse Road
Telephone No. 2021



Notice to American Citizens and Residents of American Insular Possessions

American citizens and residents of the insular possessions owing allegiance to the United States are notified that they should register at the Consulate-General and renew their registrations annually.

Persons who have not already registered or renewed their registrations within the past year should do so at once.

Persons registered will be notified in due time when their registrations expire and require renewal.

C. E. GAUSS,

American Consul in Charge,
Shanghai, December 31, 1915.

HONGKEW SKATING RINK.

Grand

Fancy Dress Carnival

will take place on

Saturday, January 1st.

SKATING from 9 p.m. to 12.

DANCING .. 12 to 2 a.m.

PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN

FOR

FANCY DRESS (Ladies and Gentlemen)

FAST SKATING (Ladies and Gentlemen)

MIXED COUPLES (Fast Skating)

ORIGINAL COSTUME, etc., etc., etc.

Admission: ONE DOLLAR

THE HONGKEW SKATING RINK

Opposite Road to the Old International Skating Rink.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

BANK HOLIDAYS 1916

THE Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1916.

2 days New Year. Saturday and Monday, 1st and 3rd January.

4 days China New Year. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th February.

3 days Easter. Friday, Saturday and Monday, 21st, 22nd and 24th April.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival. Monday, 5th June.

1 day Whit-Monday, Monday, 12th June.

2 days Summer Holiday, Saturday and Monday, 1st and 3rd July.

1 day Autumn Holiday. Monday 7th August.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival. Tuesday 12th September.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic. Tuesday, 10th October.

2 days Christmas. Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th December.

By order of the Committee,

L. E. CANNING,

Secretary.

Willard

We Hate to Boast, But—

You'd boast too if you had saved as many people as we have from starting and lighting annoyances. Come in and be saved.

H.S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

The Proprietors of The Maison de Parfumerie

(CAZA PORTUGUEZA.)

64, North Szechuen Road,

beg to thank their Customers for their kind patronage during 1915, and wish them all
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Rosenstock's Commercial Directory of China and Manila

(Established 1902, Published Annually)

Contains a complete Classified List of Importers and principal Firms in the Territory covered, a Directory of Foreign Residents, Municipal Officers, Government Officials, Public & Private schools, Missions & other Associations.

TOGETHER WITH

An Annual Trade Report & Gazetteer of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.

Information for 1916 Edition received up to January 15th

Publication Office: 3, Canton Road, Shanghai.

THE SHANGHAI KLEBAN RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 6th to Monday the 10th day of January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,

Liquidator.

COAL

AT REDUCED PRICES

Hongay Coal per ton \$23.00

Hard Coal .. 20.50

House Coal No. 1 .. 12.50

House Coal No. 2 .. 12.00

Kitchen Coal No. 1 .. 11.50

Kitchen Coal No. 2 .. 11.00

Also every other variety of

Coals. Apply to Compradors

of the

Schantung Eisenbahn

Gesellschaft

Telephone 1460 28, The Bund

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 16th December, 1915, it was decided to pay a third interim dividend of 10%, equal to Tls. 0.50 per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1916, to those shareholders on record on 10th January, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 17th January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & Co.,

Secretaries & General Managers, Shanghai, 17th December, 1915.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by married English gentleman, a furnished bedroom with good bathroom attached. Central or French side. State full particulars, to Box No. 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

BOARD, full, wanted by young man in Yangtzepoo district. Apply Box 48, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, unfurnished room with bathroom and attendance. Please reply, stating terms, to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY, shortly disengaged, seeks position as governess with respectable family. Care of one child preferred. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

ADVERTISER, age 28, with 15 years local experience in all branches of office routine, including shipping, book-keeping, insurance work, &c., desires change. Can fill position of responsibility and trust. Able to produce best references. Speaks Chinese in several dialects. Apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, position of trust by a Portuguese, with knowledge of book-keeping, etc. Substantial security offered. Please apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

BY A COMPETENT book-keeper, with thorough knowledge of shipping, insurance, codes, etc. First-class references. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by a young Chinese experience in typewriting and general office work. Please apply to Zung Jing Paper Co., 14, Rue Discry.

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese Gentleman with experience as Store-keeper, Godown-keeper, or Time-keeper. Please apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by a newly-married couple, a four-roomed house or flat of 2 or 3 rooms, with bathroom and kitchen. Unfurnished. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

Classified Advertisements

1 cent a Word (Minimum Charge 20 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Szechow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from \$55. Table Boarders \$45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

Telephone 3482

TO LET. A large, unfurnished residential room in the Cadillac Building, Rue Montauban, with attached bathroom and kitchen. Newly decorated. Moderate rental. Apply to OLIVIER BUILDING, 18, Nanking Road, 'Phones 1930 and 1536.

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

IN Hongkew mobiliert zu vermieten schones Frontzimmer mit verandah und anliegenden badezimmer. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, exceptionally large room, unfurnished, \$18 per month, including light; will furnish if necessary. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

LARGE front sitting-room, with bedroom, bathroom and enclosed verandah attached. Large room, bathroom attached. Excellent table, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Quinsan Gardens. Swiss Establishment, nice comfortable rooms to let. Telephone 1946.

TO LET, close to Astor House, nicely-furnished bedroom and bathroom. No boarders, telephone. Rent \$40. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

DANCING

YOUNG PROFESSOR of Irish, Morris, and Highland dancing wants schools and pupils, evenings. Will also exchange for lessons in French. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET at Tls. 30, half-house in Northern district, near Hongkew Park, comprising flat of two rooms with bathroom and kitchen, and also large attic bedroom. Electric wiring installed. Renovations to suit tenant. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to tram. Apply to 10, Yangtzepoo Road.

Exchange and Mart

ENCYCLOPOEDIA BRITANNICA, 34 volumes: low price, easy instalments accepted. Reply Chung, 2-B, Dixwell Road.

WANTED, to buy Ricsha, solid rubber tyres, light running, in good order. Apply Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

GOLF STICKS wanted (second-hand) for gentleman; must be cheap. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATIONS VACANT

STENOGRAPHER wanted for two to three hours daily. American preferred. Write Box 49, c-o CHINA PRESS, stating where employed and previous experience.

WANTED, lady assistant for drapery and outfitting house. Apply, stating particulars, to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

SALESMAN WANTED. For a neutral Export and Import house, general line, Hardware, Piece-goods, Provisions, Sundries, Paints, &c. Must have established business and good references. A good proposition for the right man, who can secure indent orders. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: an ambitious, well-educated foreign young man, with initiative, organization ability, and some business experience. Excellent prospects for the right man. Apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED an interpreter for an American law office. Must have first-class references and good connections. Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

DRESSMAKING. Good fitter for large establishment, outport, required at once. Live in. Salary \$60 per month. Send photo with application. Elderly preferred. Apply to Box No. 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN LADY wishes to exchange German lessons against English. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

SHORTHAND, French, singing and pianoforte. Lessons given by an experienced English lady instructor. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN TO LET, at No. 4-B, Kiangse Road. Apply to 10, Yangtzepoo Road.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

WANTED to buy, real good young bull-dog (male). Offers, if possible with photo, to Romar, Post Office, Box 164, Vladivostok, Siberia.

FOR SALE, almost new three and a half h.p. motorcycle in perfect running order. Latest model. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.